A Hewitt

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Additional Details of the Battle of Montebello.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

How the Shipping Trade will be Affected.

The late hour at which the files by the *City of Washington* were delivered, precluded as extended details as we desired from our issue of yesterday.

This morning we enlarge the record with additional extracts.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

The Interests of the Nationalities—True Attitude of England—The Real Significance and Aim of Neutrality.

GREAT SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH.

A crowded public meeting was held May 20, at the London Tavern, to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, and on the platform were, among others, Mr. W. Cowper, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Deputy Dakin, Professor Newman, Professor Donaldson, Mr. White, (late M. P. for Plymouth,) Monsieur Kossuth, and Monsieur Pulski. The appearance of the celebrated Governor of Hungary was the signal for several rounds of hearty cheers. Immediately in front of the platform were a considerable number of reserved seats, which were occupied chiefly by ladies.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was happy to be able to state that the first business which occupied the corporation of the City of London that day was the consideration of a resolution similar to the first resolution which would be proposed that evening. He had now the honor to introduce to the meeting the illustrious ruler of Hungary—[great cheering]—who as an exile in this land of freedom was waiting with longing expectation for the day when the nationality of his country would be recognized, and when in the midst of a triumphant and rejoicing people, he would return to his native land to resume in peace the arts which made a nation great. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF KOSSUTH.

Mons. Kossuth, who was received most enthusiastically, then spoke as follows:

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: The cloud, called the "Italian Question," has at last began to discharge the electric fluid with which it was overcharged for more than forty years. It is a momentous event likely to become epochal in the history of Europe. What is the position which England ought to take in this critical emergency? Your lordship, whose opinions carry with them a threefold authority, that of an independent English patriot, that of a tried and consistent friend of liberty, and that of the exalted representative of this great commercial metropolis of the world—your lordship has answered the question. The position which England ought to take, and from which she ought not to depart, is that of honest neutrality and strict non-intervention. [Cheers.] I feel greatly honored in being permitted to take part in the proceedings of this evening, though I know that in my individual capacity my humble opinions can pretend to no weight with this distinguished assembly. But, though by the stormy waves of national adversity, I was cast a homeless exile on the shores of this country—the happy home of the free and the sanctuary of the oppressed—still, the municipality of this great metropolis deigned to receive me as the representative of the down-trodden Hungarian nationality; upwards of one hundred cities, boroughs and corporations followed in the wake, and the liberal instincts of the people of England and Scotland vouchsafed to make me the depository of their sympathy for my native land. Thus, my Lord Mayor, it fell to my lot prominently to stand identified in public opinion with the cause of the oppressed nationalities, and of European liberty. Such being the peculiarity of my individual position, I, for one, cannot help deriving corroborative persuasion from the coincidence that the conclusion at which your lordship has arrived from an English point of view is exactly the same at which I have arrived from a European point of view. [Cheers.] As an exile, as a Hungarian, as a member of an oppressed nationality, as a man identified in all his aspirations with the cause of its emancipation, I repeat, as an ardent prayer, what your lordship advanced as the well-matured vote of an English patriot—that England should deliberately adhere to the policy of honest neutrality and of strict non-intervention. [Hear, hear.] If, in consequence of this concurrence of opinions, I were to be asked whether I anticipate that the war which is just commencing may eventually result to the advantage of the cause with which every aspiration of my heart is identified, I should unhesitatingly declare that I do anticipate such an eventual result, provided England does not divert into a wrong channel the natural course of events by interfering with the war. [Cheers.] This anticipation does not flow, my Lord Mayor, from the excitement which recent events must naturally have operated on my feelings. Adversity is a great teacher, my lord, and the icy finger of time is a mighty disenchanter. I have much suffered in the last ten years of my tempest-tossed life, but in compensation I have learned something—I have learnt not to clutch with eager impatience the fleeting forelock of illusory hopes. I have learnt with calm reflection to trace the law of concatenation between cause and effect which presides over the logic of history. Taking my stand on this law, I rest my anticipations on the incontrovertible axiom that the difficulties of the oppressor may become a chance of deliverance for the oppressed. I see Francis Joseph of Austria—the murderer of my nation—[loud cheers]—the blood-stained usurper of my country—engaged in a great war. I reflect on the relative position of the contending parties, and on the strategical necessities which must develop themselves in the course of the war, and I come to the conclusion that at no distant time emancipation will be within the reach of some of those nationalities the oppression of whom by the house of Austria is the great European nuisance, without the removal of which patchwork arrangements may be devised calculated to disguise for a little while longer the dry rot of the political structure of Europe, but both a permanent peace and a settled condition of the European community are utterly impossible. Your lordship has appropriately alluded to the royal proclamation by which her Majesty's Government have entered into a public pledge to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war which has just commenced on the Continent, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. This certainly is a right move in the right direction. Condign credit is owing to her Majesty's Government for the constitutional spirit which they have displayed in showing due regard for the demands of public opinion, manifested with more than ordinary emphasis, both from the hustings during the elections, and by numerous meetings held since. So far, so good. But I make bold to say that if it be desired that the proclaimed neutrality should assume the character of a settled rule, not subject to eventual modifications, it is, even more than before, necessary that the expression of public opinion should not relax; nay, that it should be made even more explicit than hitherto, in order that no room may be left for any doubt as to the sense in which the people of these realms desire the proclaimed principle of neutrality to be understood, and as to the consistency with which it ought to be acted upon. Neutrality is a general expression, yet it implies a special meaning the bearing of which cannot be fully fathomed unless we have it clearly understood with which of the contending parties her Majesty's Government would side if they were not to remain neutral. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lord, I do not remember to have heard of one single official or semi-official declaration which has left the impression on my mind that if her Majesty's Government were not to remain neutral they would side with Sardinia and France against Austria. But I have heard of many declarations forcibly leading to the inference, that the alternative was either neutrality or else support of Austria. [Loud cries of "No, no."] It was always universally admitted, that in the beginning England was to remain neutral; but it was added, that she should watch what turn events would take, and should arm in the meantime, so as to be prepared to do—what? To repel any aggression of her territories, colonies and dependencies? Of course, that should be done, that would be done, and gloriously, too. "Come, the three corners of the world in arms"—you know the rest of the proud, bold strain. But this has nothing to do with neutrality or non-neutrality; this is a question of attack and defence, and the plainest common-sense reflection will suggest that England will not be attacked in this war, if she does not run into it herself. [Cheers.] No, it was said that England should arm, in order to be prepared to protect her interests. Again, I should say so far so good; only that "interest" is a very vague word; it may mean nothing, or it may mean anything to suit the fancy of the coming moment. [Hear, hear.] But we have been vouchsafed a foretaste of what it might mean. We have been told that if a French fleet should enter the Adriatic, it might be the interest of England to oppose it; we have been told, and on high authority, too, that if Trieste were to be attacked, it might be the interest of England to defend it; nay, the inspired ministerial candidate for the West Riding of Yorkshire even told the electors that it might be the interest of England to protect Venice. From what? Of course, from the great misfortune of getting emancipated from the detested yoke of Austria. [Cheers.] Thus, turn it as we may, the alternative is this—either England remains neutral, or else she will be brought to support Austria. If in this war England were to depart from the principle of strict and impartial neutrality, you would be in danger of seeing the colors of England nailed to the mast of Austria—you would have the fair name of Britannia coupled to that Babylon of abomination whose power rests on a tissue of conduct which, as Professor Newman remarks, in his work upon the Crimes of the House of Austria, even in the ancient heathen times caused the holders of power thus gained to be regarded as self-outlawed, hateful to gods, and deserving of no defence from men. This feature of the case, that departure from the principle of neutrality means support of Austria, should never, for a moment, be lost sight of. It will convince every true-hearted Englishman that, though the proclamation of neutrality is deserving of unreserved approbation, there is much left to be watched, to be cleared up, and to be controlled by public opinion. The important question is—What is the world to understand by the assurance that the English Government are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part in this war? Is this declaration made under the tacit proviso that England will remain neutral provided the war remains restricted to Italy? or is it meant to intimate that England will adhere to the principle of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention, although, in the natural course of events, the area of the conflict may happen to be extended to other parts of the Austrian dominions, and the eventual issue of the complications happen to be correspondingly enlarged? I wish this assembly to come to a proper conclusion on this subject. I shall therefore, with your leave, my lord, enter on a brief inquiry as to certain preconceived ideas—I might well call them prejudices—which, if they are not emphatically repudiated by public opinion, will be likely to drift England into the war, in spite of the prospects held out by the proclamation of neutrality. These prejudices turn, in the first place, around a radically erroneous interpretation of what is called the Italian question; secondly, around the undue regards which we hear professed on the part of England for the treaties of 1815; thirdly, around what diplomatists call the localisation of the war; and lastly, around that greatest of all imaginable misconceptions, that the integrity of the Austrian empire is essential to the maintenance of the balance of power. May it please your lordship to allow me to make some remarks on each of these points.

First, as to the real merit of the Italian question. There are commotions which owe their origin to maladministration and misgovernment. These may be put to rest by seasonable concessions, improvements, reforms. But, my lord, ill-governed as Italy is, with the exception of Piedmont, the Italian question is not of this character. The problem imperatively claiming its adequate solution in the Italian question is not such or another form of government, such or another abuse or grievance, demanding such or another improvement, concession, redress. No; the Italian question is a question of nationality. And because it is a question of nationality, the first and foremost point in its practical solution is, the total and definite expulsion of Austria from Italy—[cheers]—her expulsion in such a manner that she should not be able to go back. [Renewed cheers.] Many political questions may admit of a compromise; but this is one of those which can admit of no compromise. Either Austria must be definitely ejected from Italy or else, do what the Powers of Europe may, the Italian question will recur again and again. No administrative reforms, no re-adjustment of provincial frontiers, could conjure it, and no terrorism could stifle it. Nothing short of the utter extermination of the Italians could secure the rule of Austria in Italy; and a nation of twenty-six millions baffles even extermination. Well wrote Lord Napier to Viscount Palmerston in 1848: "The Italians may be crushed, but will not be extirpated. The enthusiasm of hope will kindle, and the broken thread will knit again and again." It is from this nature of the Italian question that already, in 1846, when the Papal dominions were even worse governed than they are now—and to say this is to say very much indeed—[laughter]—the moderate liberal party—I say the moderate party—declared to the Papal Commissaries "that howsoever dreadful, howsoever insupportable were the particular sufferings of the Roman people, their questions with the Government had for them but a secondary interest—the principal was Italy—that what revolted their feelings more than anything else was, that the Papal Government had made itself the slave of Austria in Italy, and that whenever an opportunity for fighting the Austrians should offer itself the Romans would join in the fight with the energies of a wearied and indignant people, because the life of all Italy was elevated to the sentiment of nationality. It is likewise owing to this nature of the Italian question that when Venice and Lombardy had risen in 1848 the whole of Italy united in a crusade against Austria. The same nature of the Italian question explains the fact that when, in 1848, from fear lest the French might enter Italy, Austria offered to the Provisional Government of Milan the unconditional independence of Lombardy, with faculty to dispose of themselves as they might please, the Milanese rejected the offer with the declaration that they would never separate themselves from their Venetian brethren, and that they would fight not for Lombardy but for Italy. It is equally from this nature of the Italian question that we see, at this very moment, the people of Piedmont, though happy and contented with their own condition, cheerfully accept all the sufferings and sacrifices of war, waged in the most barbarous manner by the enemy—[Hear]—that King Victor Emanuel having inscribed on his banner the independence of Italy, sees a great number of republicans rallying around him, just as the monarchists would have rallied round the banner of Italy if the republicans had unfurled it with a reasonable prospect of success. It is from the same cause that Tuscany threw itself into the arms of the King of Piedmont; that volunteers from all parts of Italy flock to the banner of the King; that the most extraordinary measures of rigor have to be resorted to in Naples to prevent the people from joining them; and, last, not least, to the same cause is it due that we see the French received with joy and enthusiasm in Italy. [Cheers.] Now, it does strike me that in all the transactions preceding the declaration of war by Austria there was this shortcoming in the policy of England, that the Italian question was not viewed as a question of nationality, but was viewed as one that might and should be solved on the basis of Austria retaining her Italian possessions if she would only consent not to interfere with the rest of Italy.

I shall not now enter on the task of showing that it is the strangest of all strange misconceptions to believe that Austria may be left in the possession of Venice and Lombardy, and that she could be bound by any treaties, by any arrangements, not to exert the preponderating influence of her position on central and southern Italy in the direction of that principle of unmitigated despotism, in which the House of Austria lives, and moves, and has its being. To show this I should have to refer to diplomatic documents which ought not to have escaped the attention of contemporary statesmen, but which would carry me to a greater length than I can afford on the present occasion. Therefore I will only remark, that unless it be explicitly understood throughout Europe that the maintenance of Austria in her ill-gotten Italian possessions does not enter into the intents and purposes of England, no proclamations of neutrality will preserve your country from, sooner or later, being drifted into the war in consequence of entangling alliances, for which it is manifest that mighty influences are at work. [Hear.]

It is a strange sight to see what is going on in Germany. That the German nation, which hardly ever was united in any single purpose, should appear ready to sink for once all dissensions in the determination to resist a supposed dash of the French at the Rhine—this, my lord, justly commands the approbation of every sensible man. There is, however, much of a false alarm at the bottom of that agitation, as it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the French Government, having already one war on hand, could meditate an attack on the Rhine—an attack directed, not against Austria, but against Prussia and the confederated minor German States—an attack which would be sure to put a mighty European coalition in battle order against France. The fact is, that there are influences at work to turn the patriotic feelings of the German nation to the profit of the House of Austria, for maintaining their foot planted on the neck of other nationalities, which have as much right to assert, or to reassert, an independent national existence as Germany has to maintain hers. [Cheers.] But believe me, gentlemen, in spite of the prevailing excitement, the noble instincts of the German nation could never be deluded into the disgraceful part of being made the *valet de bourreau* [hangman's assistant] of the House of Austria, for enslaving other nationalities, unless it was supposed that England's Government sympathized with Austria, that England's Government thought her entitled to retain her Italian possessions, and was favorable to the idea that the integrity of her dominions should be maintained. [Hear, hear.] Unfortunately, it has been proclaimed in Parliament, by the official organ of England's foreign policy, that Austria has strong claims on your sympathy because she is kindred in race to Anglo-Saxon England. [Laughter.] Well, I am bound to remark, in all humility, that this pitiful appeal to your commiseration happens to be a very unfortunate display of proficiency in ethnographic studies. The unnatural compound of heterogeneous elements, formed by a long series of usurpations, which goes by the name of Austria, is so far from being German, that, though at the last census of 1851 the Government of Austria employed both artifice and terrorism to establish for their dominions the character of German nationality, they found it impossible to raise the number of their German subjects higher than to about seven millions out of a population of thirty-seven millions. [Hear, hear.] In fact, Austria is the only Power in Europe which has no national character; it is of no country, of no race—it is just a dynasty, and nothing more; it is simply the House of Hapsburg—no, not even that; everything in that accursed house is usurpation, down to their very name; they are not Hapsburgs, they are Lorrain-Vaudemonts, rebellious crown officers of France, as Napoleon I. used to style them—not they, but the Lords Danbigh, of the House of Fielding, are the only Hapsburgs on earth. [Cheers.] However, since such declarations of sympathy, coupled with recognitions of the pretended rights of Austria, went forth in an official manner from the English Government, it is not to be wondered at that the impression prevails throughout Germany, and throughout the Austrian dominions, that in spite of the declaration of neutrality, England will come round by and bye, and in one way or another will find out some pretext for either directly supporting Austria or assisting Germany in supporting her. [Hear, hear.] This impression exerts such a detrimental influence on the spirit of the oppressed nationalities as I am sure every liberal-minded Englishman will lament. On the other hand, it pushes Germany into a false direction, which, if not checked in time, will, sooner or later, first entangle England into untoward combinations, and then drift her, under some eventual pretext, into the war. I think it, therefore, urgent that, while approving of the policy of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention, the public opinion of the English nation should emphatically repudiate the idea of lending, under any circumstances, her support to Austria against the emancipation of the nationalities oppressed by her. [Loud cheers.]

I now come to the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is the more important to have the mist of prejudices cleared away in this regard, as it can admit of no doubt that should it so happen (which God forfend) that England were to depart from the principles of neutrality it would be done in favor of Austria, it would be done on the ground and under the pretext of the inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is woeful to remember, my lord, that the sovereigns who, on pretence of asserting the liberties of Europe, enticed the nations to shed their blood in streams for nearly a quarter of a century, and to waste away the prosperity of generations for the preservation of dynasties, at last requited the deluded nations, at the Congress of Vienna, by selling and bartering them like cattle, and by treating Europe like an allodial farm. [Hear, hear.] Thus it is that Lombardy, thus it is that Venice, the Fairy City, robbed of its glorious independence of thirteen hundred years' standing, were tossed over like a cricket ball into the grasp of the House of Austria. [Hear, hear.] These last forty four years of Italian life, with their groans, with their ever-growing hatred and discontent, with their ever-recurring commotions, conspiracies, revolts, revolutions, with their scaffolds soaked in the blood of patriots, with their horrors of Spielberg and Mantua, and with the chafing anger with which the words, "Out with the Austrians," tremble on the lips of every Italian—these forty-four years are recorded in history as a standing protest against those impious treaties. The robbed protested loudly enough against the compact of the robbers. [Cheers.] Yet, forsooth, we are still told that the treaties of 1815 are inviolable! Why, I have heard it reported that England rang with a merry peal when the stern inward judge, Conscience, led the hand of Castlereagh to suicide; and shall we in 1859 be offered the sight of England plunging into the incalculable calamities of a great war for no better purpose than to uphold the accursed work of the Castlereaghs, and from no better motive than to keep the accursed house of Austria safe? [Cheers.] Inviolable treaties, indeed! Why, my lord, the forty-four years that have since passed have cribbled those treaties like a sieve. The Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have vanished, and the Bonapartes, whom they proscribed, are restored. [Hear, hear.] Two changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of States into a confederated State, and the independence of Belgium, have been accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for the rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which those treaties have passed is this, that every poor plant of freedom which they had spared has been uprooted by the unsparing hand of despotism. From the Republic of Cracow, poor remnant of Poland, swallowed by Austria, down to the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to Germany, but reduced to such a condition that in the native land of Guttenberg not one square yard of soil is left to set a free press upon, everything that was not of evil in those inviolable treaties has been trampled down to the profit of despotism, of concordats, of Jesuits, and of benighting darkness. All these violations of the inviolable treaties were accomplished without England once shaking her mighty trident to forbid it; and shall it be recorded in history that when the object is to drive Austria from Italy, when the natural logic of this undertaking might present my own native land with a chance of that deliverance to which England bade God-speed with a mighty outcry of sympathy, rolling like a thunder from John O'Groat's to the Land's End—that deliverance for which prayers have ascended and are ascending still to the Father of mankind from millions of British hearts—shall it be recorded in history that at such a time, that under such circumstances, England plunged into the horrors and calamities of war—nay, that she took upon herself to make this war long and universal, for the mere purpose of upholding the inviolability of those rotten treaties, those highwaymen compacts, in favor of despotic, priest-ridden, bankrupt Austria, good for nothing on earth except to spread darkness and to perpetuate servitude? [Loud cheers.] There you have that Austria in Piedmont carrying on a war in a manner that recalls to memory the horrors of the bygone ages of barbarism—[loud cheers]—allowing her rigorously-disciplined soldiers to act the part of robbers let loose upon an unoffending population, to offer violence to helpless women, to outrage daughters in presence of their parents, and revel in such other savage crimes as the blood of civilized men curdles at hearing related, and the tongue falters in relating. [Hear, hear.] Such she was always; these horrors but faintly reflect what Hungary had to suffer from her in our last war. [Hear, hear.]

And shall it be said that England the home of gentlemen, sent her brave sons to shed their blood, to stain their honor in fighting side by side with such a *Soldatesca*, for the maintenance of those highwayman-compacts of 1815 to the profit of that Austria? [Cheers.] No, let the people of England raise loud their mighty voice—let them thunder forth the forbidding words, "No, this shall not be!" let them give to the Government of the nation the pillar of the nation's clearly-expressed will to lean upon, remind them that they are the ministers of England and not of Austria, and fortify their natural position against the influence of foreign insidious whisperings. [Cheers.] There is danger, I tell you, men of England, there is danger before your doors. Do not blindly confide in appearances. The wooden and iron bulwarks of England went forth to the Mediterranean with sealed secret orders. What if those silent papers should have had something to do with the ship *Orion*, moored athwart the port of Genoa so as to impede the disembarkation of French troops, and refusing to move an inch out of the way? It is rumored that the indignation of the Genoese was loud; that England's naval officers were obliged to stay all night ashore, as even the poorest gondolier refused to row them to their ship. What if you should hear of the recurrence of petty annoyances, maybe chance, maybe design, but at all events calculated to annoy the French and Italians, and to provoke some untoward collision, upon the ground of which you may then hear England's honor talked of in stirring variations, and, as you have been appropriately warned by the *Times*, you may go to bed one evening believing yourself at peace, and may wake on the morrow finding yourself at war? And all for the glorious purpose of vindicating the inviolability of the precious treaties of 1815! [Cheers.] Let the people's voice keep England out of war till Parliament meets. Parliament will keep her safe when it shall have met. [Cheers.] The hustings gave a guarantee for this. But if the people relax in watchfulness, the evil of an "accomplished fact" may come between, which even Parliament may find it difficult to redress.

The third point which I have to elucidate is what diplomatists call the localization of the war. If this expression has any meaning at all, it is meant to say that the war shall be fought out on Italian territory. Well, my Lord, I apprehend that those who say so talk absolute nonsense; they have not consulted the most elementary principles of strategy. If the war is to have any issue at all, the Austrians must not only be ejected from Italy, they must be ejected in in such a manner that they shall not be able to go back again. Tactical victories, without a strategical result, never have finished a war, nor ever will. [Hear, hear.] Now, in the rear of the fortified defensive position of the Austrians, between the Mincio and the Adige, and at a little distance beyond the Tagliamento, is the frontier line which separates Lombardy and Venice from the other dominions of Austria. Well, imagine that the Austrians, attacked in front in that famous position, despair of holding their ground, and retire behind the Tagliamento. Does England mean to say that France and Piedmont shall be forbidden to follow them? [Hear, hear.] Does England mean to say that Austria, being at war, should enjoy all the advantages of neutrality in her seas, or on her own territory?—that she has only to retire beyond a certain line, there stop, and mock her enemies, because these would be obliged, by the localization principle, not to overstep the Italian territory. [Hear, hear.] Why, this is absolutely preposterous. [Hear, hear.] We in our own war of independence ejected three armies in succession from our territory; they flew across the frontiers of neighboring Turkey, and we did not follow them from respect for the neutral rights of our neighbor. But Turkey did not disarm the ejected Austrians, as by the law of nations she ought to have done; and the result was, that they came back, and attacked us again. [Hear, hear.] How, in that case they retreated to a territory which was not their own, and, therefore, was under the rights and duties of neutrality. But in the present case it is pretended, upon the principle of localization, that Austria, though belligerent, should enjoy all the privileges of neutrality in her own seas, and on her own territory. She does not confine her means of warfare to those resources which she might draw from Italy; they would be scanty resources indeed. No, she uses every nook of her dominions, whether connected with the Germanic Confederation or not, for raising armies, and drawing every implement and supplement of warfare from everywhere. It is pretended that the Powers with whom she is at war should hold her territory inviolable beyond Italy; it is pretended that she may be belligerent, but should be thought neutral too. [Hear, hear.] Again I say that is absolute nonsense. [Cheers.]

There is yet another consideration. The strategical position of Austria in the famous square between the Mincio and Adige, with its four fortresses on its four corners, one of them, Verona, not a mere fortress, but a fortified camp, capable of sheltering sixty thousand men—that position is not what it was in the famous campaign of 1796. It was like an embryo then, it is like a giant now. [Hear, hear.] And diplomacy comes with its idea of localization, and claims from France and Piedmont that they should be content with a front attack—content, as it were, with running their heads against a wall; and that they should abstain from taking the power of Austria in flank and rear, either by sea or by land, on any other point of her dominions. Why, the pretension is absolutely monstrous! [Hear, hear]. Then, what is to be inferred from these considerations with regard to the policy of England? It would be utterly vain to speculate upon what England would have to do if France were to dash at the Rhine, and occupy Belgium, or attack Germany, because no man in his senses can think that the Emperor of the French can be extremely anxious to get Prussia and Germany to turn upon him while he has Austria upon his hands. If he be attacked by them, he will, of course, defend himself, and will not be without allies I imagine; but that he should intend to attack them is an idle dream.

Therefore, you ought to consider the war such as it is: Piedmont and France on the one hand, and the House of Austria on the other; and on this ground I should ask: Are you willing to guarantee with your blood and money to belligerent Austria the privileges of neutrality for her non-Italian possessions? Are you willing to have your country plunged in war for the purpose of protecting Austria from such military operations as, consistently with the law of nations, her antagonists may think fit to direct against her without Italy? If you are not prepared to do this, (as I trust you are not,) well, then, do not rest satisfied with vague declarations, but go straight to the practical point, and let it be clearly understood by the Government, that whether the battle-field be confined to the Po, or extend to any other portion of the Austrian dominions, you wish England to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that you will as little vote one penny of subsidy, or sacrifice one drop of English blood for the safety of Austria in the Adriatic, on the Danube, or on the Theiss, as you would do it for her safety on the Po. [Cheers.] I think it both urgent and important, my Lord Mayor, that public opinion should be explicit in its manifestations, because I cannot forget that some distinguished members of her Majesty's Government hinted at the possibility of England flying to the rescue of Austria if she were to be attacked in the Adriatic.

And I ask what is that Austria to you, that she should be hugged to the protecting bosom of Britannia, at the cost of your blood to be shed in streams, of your money to be spent by hundreds of millions, at the cost of bringing incalculable confusion into your commercial relations, inflicting deep wounds, it may be incurable wounds, on your prosperity, checking your progress, and arresting the course of your peaceful reforms? ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] What, I ask again, is the House of Austria to you? [Renewed cheers.] Is its existence advantageous to your commercial interests? Why, just consult the latest returns of the Board of Trade, and you will see that your commerce with small but free Belgium is nearly six times as extensive as your commerce with the big Austrian Empire. [Hear, hear.] Uruguay nearly equals it, the Philippine Islands, poor Norway, and little Greece, rank each before Austria. But I know that when the heterogeneous compound of that European nuisance is once dissolved, your commercial intercourse with Hungary alone must be ten times as extensive as it is with the whole Austrian Empire now.

Or is it true, as some have told you, that Austria is your useful ally, both faithful and true? [Laughter.] Useful, indeed! I know that Austria was the insatiable pensioner of England; that she was the bottomless sack into which England poured millions from the life-sweat of her industrious people. I know that in the late French wars you gave her the little snug sum of seventeen millions of pounds; but what advantage you have got from her in return, that is not yet recorded in history. [Laughter.] I know that you have saved Austria, but I do not know that you are indebted for your safety, for your rank amongst the nations, for your prosperity, or for your freedom to her. [Cheers.] A dear ally she was to you, forsooth; only too dear. But how "useful?" That I have yet to learn. Austria your ally, faithful and true! Why, gentlemen, remember the Crimean war. Cast your eyes at the gloomy churchyard field before Sebastopol. It is faithful Austria, that pale phantom of death, that sent your heroes to die in vain on that barren field, while she stood idle by without firing a shot, without raising a finger, in return for all your consideration for her. [Hear, hear.] But if I can find no answer to the question, "What is Austria to England?" I could tell you a tale of horrors about what Austria is to the great birthright of mankind—liberty, what she is to freedom of conscience, what she is to culture and enlightenment, what she is to everything that good men prize. No, England cannot, England will not, load herself with the reproach of oppressed millions by stepping between Austria and retribution, for which she appears to be marked by the finger of a long forbearing but just Providence, whose ways are often mysterious.

And why, I ask, why should England plunge into the calamities of war to keep that Austria safe? One answer is given to this question which brings me to the last chapter of my remarks. It is said that the integrity of the Austrian empire is necessary to the maintenance of the alliance of power. Oh, this word, spectre as it is, that cannot stand the light of common sense, this word is a terrible Moloch, to which right, justice, political morality, freedom, and the existence of nations have been immolated as so many holocausts. [Hear, hear.] Let it not be said that England persisted in perpetuating the sacrifice. I shall not now enter on a theoretical elucidation of the fallacies of this cabalistic abracadabra of balance of power, which, unlike that of the olden Syrians, creates the diseases which it is intended to cure. I shall restrict myself to one remark of a practical character. Artificial states, without either organic cohesion or harmonising cement, are an incitement to war, instead of constituting a check upon it. [Hear, hear.] Against what kind of preponderance is the Austrian empire meant to constitute a barrier? Evidently either against Russia or against France. Well, as to Russia. There are in the Austrian empire seventeen millions of people belonging to the Slavonic race; all of them discontented, because not only oppressed politically, but also deprived of national existence. Now, imagine Russia desiring to strike an ambitious blow anywhere. Will Austria be a barrier to her? Was she ever a barrier at any single moment of the past? Why, Russia need only to say, as the Czar Alexander instructed Admiral Tsitsakoff to say if he found Austria playing fast and loose, "Ye seventeen millions rise against the oppressor of your nationality—here I am to help you;" and they will rise, and where will Austria be? This is the reason why Austria did not dare to draw her sword in the late Crimean war. Is that a barrier? Why, it is a high road inviting ambition to an easy march. [Cheers.] Now reverse the picture. Let those seventeen millions be delivered from the Austrian yoke, and they would be what Slavonic Poland was till quartered with the concurrence of Austria.

Again, as to France. On the 19th of November last, I spoke at Glasgow the following words: "In any war in which France will stand on the one side and Austria on the other, France has but to advance to the frontiers of any of the nationalities oppressed by Austria, and say, 'Here I am to help you—rise and throw off the yoke of Austria,' and they will hail the invitation with enthusiasm." You are just on the eve of seeing this anticipation realized in Italy. As the French advance, you can see in them new Deucalions raising up an armed foe to Austria from every stone. And you may see the anticipation, by and bye, realized in other quarters, too. If Austria held not Italy in her grasp, would an Italian question be possible? No, Austria is not a barrier; her very existence is the sword of Damocles suspended over the settled condition of Europe; it is the cavern from which the European volcano is fed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Let Austria vanish into the gulf of eternal perdition which is yawning for her, [Cheers,] and we may yet hear, perhaps, of local revolutions, but they will remain mere domestic affairs. European wars of ambition will become forever impossible, and you will not see any longer the life sweat of Europe drained by the keeping up of large standing armies, because the independence of every nation will find a guarantee in the independence of all. [Cheers.]

The truth is very plain, my lord. The nations agglomerated into the artificial compound called Austria certainly contain considerable elements of power; but it is a very great misconception to deduce from this fact the inference that the Austrian Empire is a powerful ingredient in what is called the system of the balance of power. [Hear.] The world has progressed, my lord. The sentiment of nationality which fifty years ago the dynasties aroused for the protection of their thrones, is strongly developed everywhere. If it be strong in the German nation, it is equally strong in the Italian, Hungarian and Sclavonic nationalities—nay, even stronger, because these are subject to foreign domination. Therefore the fact is, that the nations which are yoked together under the strictly military rule of Austria, detest that rule. Consequently, in any war waged against Austria, one or another of them—it may be all of them—will always be found ready to join any foreign power against Austria. Those nations, emancipated from the yoke of Austria, would certainly form powerful bulwarks of Europe's independence; but coupled together by force and violence in an unnatural compound which they detest, they are not a barrier, but the vulnerable point of Europe's peace and security. [Cheers.]

I have thus endeavored, my Lord Mayor, to elucidate the four points which I beg the meeting well to consider, because it is on the view which the English nation shall take of these points, that the policy of England will eventually depend. [Hear, hear.] There is one point more to which I desire to advert. It is said that if the Italians, if the other nationalities whom Austria holds in bondage, would act alone, England would not feel tempted to intervene, but the French intervention alters the case. [Hear, hear.] It is said that the Emperor of the French cannot be actuated by any other than ambitious views—[hear, hear]—that he means conquest; and this England should not allow; nor should Italy, or the other oppressed nationalities, lend their hands for exchanging one task-master for another. [Hear, hear.] These are grave considerations, indeed, and here is my brief, plain answer to them. It is easy to say that the oppressed nationalities should act alone. Unity of will and harmony of design are not everything; action must be combined on a preconcerted plan, and before that combination can be arrived at in countries where speech is stifled, and the press is gagged, the disciplined army crushes the unorganized popular masses, and the hangman and the scaffold do the rest. [Hear, hear.] This is the key to the mystery that with a couple of hundred thousand soldiers millions of brave liberty-loving people may be held in bondage for ages. Rare are the instances recorded in history in which deliverance from oppression was achieved without foreign assistance. The United States of America had the assistance of despotic France in establishing their independence. [Hear, hear.] Even England, heroic and brave as she is, had the aid of 15,000 Dutch Grenadiers and a Dutch fleet of 500 sail; it was with these that William of Orange came to the rescue of her liberties. [Hear.] We Hungarians achieved our independence without foreign assistance, but it was by foreign intervention that we were enslaved. What curious change has come on a sudden over the minds of governments and of aristocrats that they raise a hue and cry against what they call the intervention of the French in Italy? Why, my lord, for about forty years we have scarcely heard of anything else than foreign intervention against liberty. There was intervention in Spain, at Naples, in Piedmont, in Sicily, at Rome, in Moldo-Wallachia, in Hungary, in Hassia, in Baden, in Schleswig-Holstein, everywhere there has been intervention against liberty, and I do not know that England has ever drawn her sword to forbid it. Sometimes a tame remonstrance may have been offered; but, in the case of my own dear native land, England's Government had not one poor word of observation to offer. [Hear, hear.] Well, here at last is a case in which a chance of emancipation from the yoke of Austria is presenting itself by an intervention (if intervention it be,) and a hue and cry is raised against it, and principles are invoked in favor of oppression which were never invoked in favor of the oppressed. [Hear, hear.] It is a discreditable hypocrisy. Let Austria be replaced in the position into which the heroic arms of my nation had hurled her in 1849, before foreign intervention lifted her up from the dust, and be sure neither Italy nor we shall want any assistance; but, if England permitted Austria to be saved, and the rights of nationalities to be crushed by foreign intervention, let it not be recorded that, when such intervention might have turned to the advantage of the oppressed nationalities, then only was it opposed for the first time by that England which was so much indebted herself to foreign assistance for her deliverance from oppression. [Cheers.] Besides, in this case there is not exactly intervention, there is war between established Governments. That one or more nationalities may take advantage of the opportunity is, I should think, not exactly a proper reason for England to throw, Brennus-like, her sword into the scale in favor of Austria, a name synonymous with oppression, and with the murder of nationalities. [Cheers.]

What may be the special motives which induced the present ruler of France to engage in this war, I do not pretend to know, but I know what cannot be in his interest, and therefore cannot be in his intentions. It cannot be in his interest to enter on the career of a conqueror, because that would be positive ruin to him, as it was the ruin of Napoleon I. Nay, though that great captain was certainly an ambitious man, yet I feel perfectly certain that if he were to rise this day from his grave, with all his high-towering ambition, not even he could enter now on the career of a conqueror. At certain times, certain things are impossible; and this is one of them. Furthermore, I know that it cannot be in his interest, nay that it is positively against his interest, to aim at the oppression of nationalities. [Cheers.] It is the irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality which sent Napoleon I. to die a fettered eagle on the scorching rocks of St. Helena; it is the same irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality that will shatter to atoms the tottering throne of perfidious Austria. And, verily, it does strike me that Napoleon III. is not exactly the man to repeat the fault by which Napoleon I. fell. By doing good to the oppressed nationalities he may earn great moral advantage; by doing them harm he could not earn anything but ruin for himself. [Cheers.] In forming my opinions I take for a starting-point interests, not men; and knowing that in matters where so much is at stake, men are not likely to disregard their interest, I dare trust to the soundness of my conclusions. And, after all, there is some guarantee in the force of circumstances, too. Suppose—I give it you as a supposition—suppose that the logical development of the present war should offer to my own nation, not an incitement to hazardous desultory riots—these I should sternly advise her to avoid—but should offer such a chance as would, with reasonable prospects, place her independence within the reach of her own determination, would you advise her to reject the chance because, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, it would have come to her from a Bonaparte? Why, she would be a fool to reject it. [Cheers.] Hungary cannot be made a French department; she is both too strong and too distant for that; her distance alone places her out of that danger. [Hear, hear.] And even as to Italy. Hated as Austria is by every Italian, the iron rod of Austria was strong enough to prevent Italy from organizing and arming the nation. Thanks to the assistance of France, they can do it now. Let them be wise enough to take advantage of the occasion, and, having had assistance in getting delivered from the foe, if they should not know how to secure their future independence from the friend, they would not deserve to be free. [Loud cheers.] When the fate of nations is trembling in the scale, woe to the man loving himself more than his fatherland, would allow himself to be guided in his judgment by his personal sympathies and antipathies rather than by what he owes to his country. I love my fatherland more than myself—more than anything on earth; and, inspired by this love, I ask one boon—only one boon—from England, and that is, that she should not support Austria. England has not interfered for liberty; let her not interfere for the worst of despotisms on earth—that of Austria. [Great cheering.]

The only boon I ask is strict neutrality; and this, too, I should not ask if I were not certain in my conscience that England's interference in the war would bring incalculable calamity on this your free and happy country, without any possible present profit or future compensation. [Hear, hear.] I owe, and gladly profess to owe, eternal gratitude to England. I should feel it much like a misfortune befalling my own native land should England inconsiderately rush into a calamitous course by coupling her own fate to that of the House of Austria. [Hear.] The English nation has mighty destinies in her hands. Please to bear well in mind this, that no war can be thought to have assumed European proportions, unless Germany and Russia become parties to it. Now, my lord, I am of opinion that, though the German nation be uncommonly excited, Germany will not fly into the war to the rescue of Austria, unless Prussia takes the lead—[Hear, hear]—thus abjuring the policy of Frederick the Great, which raised her to the position of a first-rate power. And I, for one, considering the attitude which the Czar of Russia would be likely to take in such a case—I, for one, cannot think that the Regent of Prussia will risk the dangerous hazard unless he shall be made sure of being supported by England. Thus it evidently depends on the resolution of England whether or not this war is to assume general European proportions; because if Prussia, from reliance upon England's support, plunges into the war on the side of Austria, it is more than reasonable to anticipate that France in that case will be supported by Russia. [Hear, hear.] Let, therefore, her Majesty's Government well ponder over the consequences of a rash, inconsiderate step, and let them well weigh the immense responsibility of their position. The course which the national interests of England recommend is very clear. Keep yourselves out of harm; develop your own freedom; advance your prosperity; go on steadily on the road of progress, to your own advantage as well as to that of humanity and of civilization; and allow me to express a hope that if, under the merciful dispensation of Providence, a chance of national emancipation should arise from the present complications for any of the nationalities whom Austria holds in bondage, the good wishes and hearty prayers of this free, generous nation will not be with the oppressor, but with the oppressed; that England will not be backward in cheering the endeavor with her approbation, and in encouraging it by her sympathy. [Great and long-continued applause.]

The resolution offered by the Lord Mayor was then unanimously adopted, with a vote of thanks to M. Kossuth.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FIELD OF MONTEBELLO.

A French correspondent at Alessandria, writing at 3 P. M. on Saturday, May 21, gives us the following particulars of the battle:

"The population of Alessandria was awakened this morning by cries of victory. French blood has flowed, but our eagles have reappeared in all their glory on the plain where they were so illustrious fifty years ago. Young France will have its battle of Montebello.

Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Piedmontese advanced posts, which watch our lines before Voghera, heard the sound of cannon in the direction of the little village of Casteggio, and at once informed General Forey. He believing, from the account given him, that the Austrians were making a simple reconnoissance, advanced immediately with about 500 men. It was soon perceived that the enemy was advancing 12,000 strong, including a detachment of cavalry and two battalions of artillery. General Forey at once ordered the rest of his division to advance, and while this movement was being executed the 500 men kept the Austrian army in check. The conduct of the soldiers at this moment was truly admirable. For some minutes Col. Cambriel, with scarcely 100 men under him, was seen commanding a vigorous fire, and taking an heroic part in the resistance. As soon as the division arrived the engagement became more general; the artillery could not act very rapidly, owing to the bad state of the ground. While, however, some guns were playing upon the main body of the enemy with effect, two pieces were carried by our artillerymen to the top of a small mound, from which they swept the plain with great success. Being received with extraordinary vigor, and closely pressed, the Austrians retreated, and our troops followed them as far as Montebello. They drove them out of that town with vigor and energy. Not a house but was attacked; in every street combats were fought; but in no place and at no moment, did the numerical superiority of the enemy for a moment prevail. After the occupation of Montebello came that of Casteggio. The results were the same; and all the more remarkable, that the Austrians were the aggressors, and yet lost more ground than they would, perhaps, have lost had they waited an attack. The information circulating this morning is exceedingly vague. I have heard a great deal, but at the hour at which I write we are waiting for the circumstantial accounts which the Emperor will have received himself. His Majesty left at a very early hour this morning for the field of battle. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne and several staff officers preceded him last night. His Majesty took with him General Fleury, Dr. Larrey, the surgeon-in-chief; his chaplain, the Abbé Laine; and a chaplain of one of the regiments of the guard."

The letter goes on to say that, according to the first official statements, General Forey's division had about 600 men *hors de combat*. A great many officers were killed. General Beuret was nearly the last victim, being killed by a chance ball when the fighting was over. This officer gained his epaulettes in the Crimea. Several journals have taken him for Viscount Beuret, another general, but of the artillery, and have been giving the necrology of the latter. During great part of the time the opposing forces were firing at each other at a distance of not more than 400 yards. Among the 200 Austrian prisoners there is a colonel and 20 officers. Their loss in killed and wounded is stated at 2,000. As to munitions of war, the French took an artillery wagon, and they lost one; so that the story told by the *Nord*, of the Austrians having lost all their *matériel*, is untrue. The letter blames the Piedmontese cavalry for having allowed General Forey to be surprised by the enemy's movement, but it says that they nobly redeemed their fault, behaving in the most gallant manner throughout, and making two splendid charges.

A PHIL-AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following is another account of the engagement, obviously written by an Austrian sympathizer, and addressed to the London *Times*:

Turin, Saturday, May 21.

On Thursday it was well known at head-quarters that an Austrian corps, about 6,000 strong, was assembled at Stradella, and that it had commenced its march along the Voghera road, the artillery using the causeway, and the horse and foot the level ground on the north. But the public never imagined there was anything in it. "It was a mere reconnaissance, a feint, too transparent not to be seen through," &c. This opinion appears to have extended to head-quarters. It appears that during the night, from the 16th to the 20th, His Majesty the Emperor was knocked up in the middle of the night by an aide-de-camp from Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, telling him he expected to be attacked at day-break, or very soon after. "*Est ce là tout?*" retorted the Imperial Commander-in-Chief; "*ce n'était vraiment pas la peine de vous deranger?*" ("What! is that all? It was hardly worth while to trouble you for such a message.") I do not guarantee the truth of this, and very likely it is but one of the many stories current in camp. However that may be, next morning his Majesty rose early, and, ordering his horses and escort, soon disappeared along the road leading to Marengo, where he visited the scene of that famous battle which paved the way to the establishment of that military despotism which for 14 years held the whole of Europe under his sway. Meanwhile Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, whose corps is scattered over a great extent of territory, immediately sent forward about six squadrons of cavalry, Piedmontese, no French cavalry but the Cent Gardes having yet arrived, and they were too busy escorting their sovereign at Marengo to be available where they might have been really useful to reconnoitre and check the advance of the Austrians if possible, and orders were immediately given to General Forey to get his division under arms, and to start immediately for Montebello and Valeggio. The utmost dispatch was used, but owing to the bad state of the roads, and the distance at which one regiment was encamped from another, General Forey had to start with the Seventeenth Battalion of Chasseurs, commanded by M. Ferrusart, and the Seventy-fourth and Eighty-fourth Regiments of the Line, under Brigadier Bouret, leaving the other regiments of his division, the Ninety-first and Ninety-eighth Foot, to follow. Orders were also sent to General Vinoy's division, encamped at Cantalupe and Mezzana Corte, to hasten to the support of General Forey. The Piedmontese cavalry, after occupying Casteggio, had been driven back by the Austrians, who followed it into Montebello, where they were brought up by the force under Forey and Bouret; a fierce contest took place in the streets of the village, whence the French were ultimately driven after two hours' hard fighting; but at this time a reinforcement made its appearance, in the shape of half a battery of artillery, and the Ninety-first and Ninety-eighth Regiments. The village was recaptured after much slaughter, and the Austrians fell back along the road to Casteggio in perfect order, closely followed by the French. The Austrians suffered very severely in this retreat, and would have done still more so but for the admirable conduct of their artillery. At Casteggio, they stopped their retrograde movement, and a battalion of riflemen posted on some well wooded hills south of the town, kept up a galling fire against the French. The Seventy-fourth Regiment alone had about 100 men put *hors de combat* at Casteggio by the murderous rifles of the Tyrolese jägers. The rest of the Austrians deployed in fields on the left, despite several very gallant attempts of the Sardinian horse to prevent them. The French made a desperate attack to gain possession of the village, but they were repulsed, and retired in considerable disorder to Montebello, the Austrians pursuing them, and it would have been all up with the division Forey but for the 52d regiment and the 6th battalion of Chasseurs, who had just arrived from Cantaluce. With all this, it seems that Austrians and French entered pell-mell into Montebello, where a fearful butchery took place, but the upshot of the matter was that the Austrians retired, leaving a fearful number of killed and wounded all along the road. The Sardinian cavalry, who behaved with a degree of intrepidity that is hardly done justice to in the bulletins, attempted to pursue them, but were too fatigued to do so effectually. The Austrians retired in perfect order, but 200 prisoners remained in the victors' hands. They must have been greatly surprised, and not a little relieved, at finding no fresh troops were sent in pursuit. They retired behind the Po, moving along the Piacenza road, as far as Stradella, and then crossing over to the northern bank of the river. The road to Piacenza is now therefore open to the French, unless there be an Austrian force at Castel San Giovanni, a fact which is not as yet cleared up.

THE VICTORY AS VIEWED FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the London News.

Paris, Sunday Evening.

There appears to be now scarcely a doubt that the battle of Montebello was really a brilliant victory gained by the French. When the Austrians admit that they retreated after a desperate combat against "superior numbers" they confess to a defeat. The question of the numerical strength of the forces engaged on either side must be reserved for future elucidation. As far as our present information goes, it hardly seems possible that the Austrian allegation can be true. The French dispatches merely speak of General Forey's division and some Piedmontese cavalry as having taken part in the combat. It is possible, however, that the entire *corps d'armée* under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers may have been opposed to the attacking force of the Austrians, (estimated by the *Moniteur* at 15,000,) and that the number of Austrians who actually fought may have been inferior to those of the French, commanded by Gen. Forey. At this moment I am aware of two laconic Austrian dispatches, both of which treat General Stadion's movement as a "forced reconnoissance," and one of them says that it resulted in "compelling the enemy to develop his force." Whether this result is an advantage to the Austrians after their "orderly retreat" is a question which I must leave to military men.

This evening's *Pays* says:

The first bulletin of the army of Italy brings us the news of a victory. After an interval of fifty-nine years the village of Montebello for the second time gives its name to a glorious feat of arms. General Forey's success against the troops of General Stadion has led to the entire retreat of the Austrian line, the extreme left of which has now recrossed the Po by the bridge of Stella. While we were beating the enemy at Montebello, General Cialdini, with a Piedmontese *corps d'armée*, succeeded in forcing the passage of the Sesia before Vercelli, after a desperate combat which also terminated in a defeat of the Austrians. This affair must entail similar consequences for the Austrian right wing as that of Montebello did for the left. They will now in all probability, evacuate Lomellina by way of Buffalora, unless they should be disposed to risk a second battle of Novara, under circumstances very different indeed from those of the first. The probable consequence of these two combats, so glorious for France and her brave allies, will be the immediate evacuation of Piedmont by the Austrian army. It was said that Garibaldi is to attack the enemy at Arona on Lago Maggiore—that is to say, on the extremity of his line; but we now learn that the Austrians have abandoned the neighborhood of the lake. After such events as these, which have filled every heart in Paris with joy, it is curious to read the comments of a professional journal, the *Military Gazette* of Vienna. This journal represented the Austrian army as being firmly established at Vercelli with the firm intention of holding that well-selected position, and "resisting to the last extremity." It was only on May 18 that this bold resolution was published in Vienna, and now, on May 22, we know that the Austrians have evacuated Vercelli and failed to prevent the passage of the Sesia by the Piedmontese army. This signal discomfiture of the *Military Gazette* conveys a lesson by which the journals of belligerent countries would do well to profit—namely, that it is dangerous to make prophecies about military operations.

The *Patrie* is not so cautious as the *Pays*, for it evidently assumes a defeat of the French to be impossible. It exclaims: "This is the first victory, because it is the first battle." It treats the assertion of the Austrian dispatches that the French were superior in numbers as "evidently false," but adds, "such subterfuges have in all times been resorted to by the vanquished."

THANKS TO GEN. SONNAZ.

King Victor Emanuel addressed the following letter, dated Occimiano, 18th, to Gen. di Sonnaz, the same who has distinguished himself in the engagement at Montebello:

Excellency: The noble, patriotic, and valorous behaviour displayed by your Excellency during these latter days, when, the capital being threatened with a hostile incursion, you joined with a few troops the division of cavalry, in order to oppose the inroad of the enemy, has been so fully appreciated by me that I feel the necessity of expressing my sincerest satisfaction to your Excellency, and to express at the same time my warmest thanks. This spontaneous and gallant act is a new proof of that constant devotedness to the throne, of which both my father and I have received so many proofs; it is another gem to be added to your Excellency's splendid services, by which you have acquired so many claims to my special regard, and to the esteem and gratitude of the country and army. Now that the danger which threatened the capital is past, your Excellency may resume the command of the military division of Turin, while I am firmly convinced that in the event of any future serious emergency, both the country and the King may always rely on the arm and the wisdom of your Excellency, a wisdom and an arm which age cannot enfeeble.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram:

Alessandria, Friday, May 20—9 P. M.

At 4 o'clock this morning the Emperor left for

Casale, where King Victor Emanuel was waiting for him. The two sovereigns visited together the fortifications and the advanced posts. At 9 o'clock the Emperor returned to Alessandria. In the afternoon, his Majesty visited in detail the field of the battle of Marengo. This great activity keeps up the strength and health of the Emperor, and strengthens the bonds of sympathy which have long united the chief of the army to his soldiers. The health of the army is perfectly satisfactory.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the following:

"On Monday morning, the 16th, at 12¼ o'clock, the Emperor went on horseback, accompanied by the Major-General and several persons attached to his household, to make a military reconnaissance. His Majesty first went to the citadel of Alessandria, which he visited in all its details. This fortress, built in 1728, by Victor Amedee II., is one of the strongest places in Europe. It is a regular hexagon with bastioned fronts. It is defended by several detached works, and is separated from the city by a bridge 200 metres long, with parapets right and left. It offers this particularity, which is perhaps unique in Europe, of cavaliers placed in the bastions and in the middle of the curtains, which give a second range of guns, and cover the immense vaulted storehouses and barracks. In consequence of this arrangement, a great number of troops may be quartered with all their supplies, and sheltered from either shells or cannon-shot. The position of Alessandria, which commands all the south-west of Western Italy, had fixed the attention of the Emperor Napoleon I., who caused to be executed around the city, under the direction of General de Chasseloup Laubat, of the engineers, fortifications which cost twenty-five millions of francs. "I consider this place," he said, "as the whole of Italy. The rest of the country is an affair of war; this place is one of politics." As if to justify these words, the Austrians, in 1814, caused the fortifications which surrounded the city to be destroyed, leaving only the citadel standing; but the princes of the house of Savoy, faithful to the policy of their ancestors, rebuilt the defences of the place, and latterly some very important works were executed there by Piedmontese engineers. The Emperor, after having gone over the citadel, continued his military reconnaissance towards Valenza, and went along the banks of the Po, and as far as the French advanced posts. In this excursion, which lasted several hours, the Emperor frequently asked for information in Italian from the inhabitants of the country. Bodies of troops were met on the passage of his Majesty; the soldiers were fatigued by a long march, and had their clothes drenched by heavy rain, but at the sight of the sovereign who had come to share their fatigues and dangers, they recovered the gaiety inseparable from the French character, and uttered loud and long-continued hurrahs. The Emperor, after having seen several posts which appeared to be Austrian advanced ones, returned to Alessandria about five o'clock."

A letter from Valenza of the 18th, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says:

"I was yesterday at a *café* with the officers of the thirtieth at the gate of the Albergo, when a loud cry of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' arose. It was the Emperor, who had arrived unexpectedly on horseback in general's uniform, with a *kepi*, and escorted by only a few officers. In a few minutes the whole population was on foot, the streets were decked with flags, and drums were beaten to collect the troops. His Majesty proceeded slowly by the street, which leads to an eminence from which the naked eye can see the vast plains of the Po and the Lomellina. The position being within reach of cannon, was not without danger. I had the honor of approaching the Emperor, who, bending down on his horse's neck, asked me if I was French. I replied that I was a journalist, who had ventured to the advanced posts. He smiled, and questioned me on the position of the Austrians. I showed him detachments of their troops on the banks of the river, the village Frescharolo, and in the horizon Mortara, their head-quarters. His Majesty, by means of his glass, could see an Austrian soldier on the watch in the belfry of the church of Frescharolo, and even distinguish the hour by the clock. On the left is the railway bridge, of which the enemy has blown up two arches, and which he guards with 200 or 300 men. The shakos of sentinels on the banks of the river could be distinguished here and there. The Emperor then conversed with some of the Italians—his Majesty speaks pure Tuscan, and with a facility which surprised his hearers. After an inspection, which lasted about 20 minutes, the Emperor turned to leave. As he did so, the troops, who were drawn up in line, waved their schakos on their bayonets, and cried out a thousand times, '*Vive l'Empereur!*' An old Italian patriot, who had been in exile since 1849, approached, and cried out, with tears streaming down his face, '*Viva Napoleone, il Salvatore della Italia!*' The Emperor seemed affected, and saluted him kindly. At that moment the Emperor's eye met mine, and in the emotion of the moment I ventured to hold out my hand. His Majesty deigned with a smile to grasp it. That is an incident which I shall never forget as long as I live. The Emperor then left by the gate of Alessandria."

ORGANIZATION OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

"The general command of the two armies," says the *Nord*, "is admirably organized. General orders, clear and precise, evidently supervised by the Emperor Napoleon, keep the chiefs of the *corps d'armée* informed of all that passes, and of the movements that are to be executed. King Victor Emanuel has placed himself and his army under the Emperor's orders, as a simple commander of a *corps d'armée*. The orders from the head-quarters bear this formula, full of military simplicity, and showing the intimacy of the relations between the two sovereigns, the two armies, and the two nations: 'The King and the *corps d'armée* will conform to the following regulations.'"

"The Emperor of the French," says a correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons, "has just given King Victor Emanuel a proof of his high esteem, by confiding to his command a corps of the French army, which will form the left wing, the Emperor himself commanding the right."

The *Indépendance Belge* has the following:

"Every evening the King of Sardinia and the commanders of the various *corps d'armée* have to send to the Emperor a succinct report containing an account of the number of men present under arms in each division, of any important events that may have taken place during the day, and everything that can be learnt as to the movements of the enemy. Every day, half an hour before sunrise, the troops have to get under arms, as if they were about to be attacked, and as soon as day breaks and it is certain that the enemy are not about to make any offensive movement, they are allowed to return to their bivouacs. At this hour, also, the King and the different Generals send information to the Emperor of all that they know as to the enemy's position. The generals exercise the utmost vigilance in seeing that no officer has a greater quantity of baggage than necessary. No one whatever is allowed to have a special tent. The officers find a lodging for themselves in the houses near to their troops, and, if the troops have to camp for many days far away from any habitation, tents are supplied by the Quartermaster-General. Each officer is obliged to carry his cloak in slings, and his day's provisions. The Emperor has decided that during active service the infantry troops shall only carry with them the *kepi*, the waistcoat, a good pair of trousers, two pairs of shoes, one pan in the knapsack, and the *tente d'abri*. The surplus clothes possessed by each man will be collected and immediately sent to the dépôt which is in course of establishment at Genoa. The hat is suppressed throughout the army, and the *kepi* substituted in every case, even for general officers. The letters from Genoa speak of the arrival in that town of several Hungarian Generals and Colonels, among them the celebrated Klapka, and other chiefs of the insurrection of 1848. In the present position of affairs the union of these personages round Prince Napoleon has created a lively sensation. It is a curious commentary on the remarkable phrase which occurred in the proclamation of the Prince, 'Our eternal enemies.'"

ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Gen. Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely has addressed the following order of the day to the Imperial Guard.

Marengo, Friday, May 18.

Soldiers of the Guard: War has been declared between France and Austria. In a few days the Emperor will place himself at your head, and will lead us to those plains where the names of Arcola, Lodi and Marengo will recall the glories of your fathers; you will show yourselves worthy of them, worthy of the glorious name which you bear. You will set the army an example of intrepidity in danger, of order and discipline on the march, of calm and moderation in the countries through which you may pass. The remembrance of your own families will inspire you with good feeling for the inhabitants, with respect for property; and be well assured that victory awaits you, which victory you will salute with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur.*"

POSITION OF THE TROOPS MAY 19.

The positions of the allied armies, writes the *News* correspondent, has scarcely changed since my last letter. There is, of course, a constant marching of French and Piedmontese divisions towards the centre of the Austrian lines; but the movements are so rapid, and are kept so secret, that it is almost impossible to follow them, even on the map. Since the day before yesterday, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' head-quarters have been removed to Tortona. His Excellency has taken up his quarters in the palace of Marquis del Garoflo, who was fortunate enough to present the old warrior with the very map on which the first Napoleon traced the movements of his army before the battle of Marengo. On that memorable day the head-quarters of the First Consul were established at Torre del Garofolo, a sort of country house, which belonged and still belongs to that noble family. In the joy of the victory the historical map had been forgotten, and as may be easily conceived, it became a treasure with the family. The arm-chair on which Dessaix expired is equally preserved by the Garofolos. The outposts of the Marshal's *corps d'armée* are now placed at Casatisma and Casteggio. This is to be regarded as the extreme position of our right wing.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

A letter from Casale of the 19th says:

"I will not speak to you of the movements of troops on the railway. They are incessant. The locomotives go as slow as street cabs hired by the hour. I passed one train of 48 cars crammed full of soldiers. The Sardinian army is concentrating on the left, and is massing its divisions; the French army occupies the centre and the right. The supreme direction of the operations belong to the Emperor Napoleon. The railway from Alessandria to Casale, which passes by the side of San Salvador, touches the theatre of war. The Po is not far off—here and there a line of poplars indicates it. At intervals views of the villages on the left bank occupied by the enemy can be obtained. If we did not know the Austrians were there, we should divine it by the aspect of the country. The rifles of the Tyrolean riflemen of the Austrian army carry far, and the men aim well. Our Chasseurs de Vincennes reply to them, and God knows that they are impatient to come to close quarters with the white coats. Valenzi is on the right, on the bank of the Po. Some firing goes on between one side of the river and the other, but at a great distance. A first experiment with the rifle cannon has been made, and has been terrible; a battery of four guns fired from a distance of 2,700 metres, against a house occupied by the Tyroleans, and at the thirtieth shot the house fell down. By means of a glass the Austrians could be seen flying across the country. Cannon are about to be directed against a high belfry of a church which the Austrians use as an observatory of our advanced posts—the unlucky belfry will not be standing long. As we approach Casale the spectacle becomes heart-rending. The country is everywhere beautiful, but there is no one to get in the crops; there are neither farmers, nor peasants, nor shepherds, not a living soul in the plain in which the vine is spreading its green branches, and in which the wheat is waving. Farms are abandoned—villas deserted; goats no longer graze in lanes or cows in meadows. From the empty houses the furniture and even the doors and windows have been carried away; rows of large mulberry trees have been cut down at two or three feet from the soil, and are lying on the ground, and the trunks and branches serve as *chevaux de frise*. The scene is one of desolation in the midst of all the fertility and all the smiles of Spring! Three divisions of the Sardinian army with cavalry and artillery, occupy Casale—in the streets there are more soldiers than civilians. At three steps from the railway station is a bastion on which are cannon pointed towards the country; and the casemates are near the garden of a *café*. On leaving the station there is an immense square surrounded with trees which reaches to the entrance of the town. This square was entirely occupied with artillery caissons and wagons ranged in admirable order before batteries of campaigning pieces. Under sheds near at hand were horses feeding, and hundreds of two-wheeled carts were being filled with loaves of bread taken from the waiting rooms of the station, which have been transformed into store-houses. How many loaves there were in those rooms! They were piled up as high as the ceiling. In a corner of the square were pontoon men, in linen jackets, exercising themselves in constructing temporary bridges; light dragoons were to be seen bringing in forage; and entire companies were sleeping on straw. I visited the Cathedral, which is very old and decrepit, but of which one corner has been repaired; it was occupied by a battalion of Bersaglieri. Straw was spread on the floor; havresacks and cartridge-boxes were suspended to the pillars, and fires were lighted outside. Three other Churches were transformed into barracks, and in one of them were two hundred horses.

THE SARDINIAN KING AND ARMY.

Correspondence of the London News.

Occimiano, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

The first rewards have been distributed. King Victor Emanuel, who, since Tuesday last, has had his head-quarters in this place, has issued an order of the day, in which he grants the silver medal of military valor to 14 officers and soldiers, and the honorable mention (*mention onorevole*) to 30 others. These brave men have distinguished themselves in the actions and reconnaissances of Frassinetto, Valenza, Vercelli, Casale, Cascine, Strá, and San Germano. The prodigious activity of the King and General de la Marmora can easily be imagined when I tell you that before daybreak they are both on horseback inspecting our lines and giving orders as circumstances require. His Majesty (who yesterday received a visit from the Emperor Napoleon in this place) is deeply affected by the reports of Austrian cruelties, which every day reach us from the invaded country.

THE CORPS OF GARIBALDI.

The enlistment of Italian volunteers is not, says a correspondent, discontinued, and I have been told that Col. Alfofsi, a Swiss officer, and Gen. Zambecari, a Bolognese nobleman, have been intrusted by Count Cavour with the organization of two new regiments, which will be called the *Cacciatori Italiani*. A Piedmontese officer of the general staff told me this morning that the number of volunteers is already 30,000. Money is collected for dressing and equipping them. Count Ala Ponzone, a rich nobleman from Cremona, has sent from Paris a battery of eight guns, three horses, and 8,000 francs, to be given as a patriotic present to the corps of Garibaldi. This brave General is still the idol of Italians, and the terror of Croats. He has a good number of French, Swiss, and even English volunteers amongst the men under his command. He leads his battalions to the attack, and is always to be found in the thick of the fire. Your readers will remember the accounts of him when he was at Rome. He was then clad in a most picturesque though eccentric costume—half Spanish and half Italian of the middle ages. The *manto* has been got rid of, and the Garibaldi of the present day has assumed the elegant uniform of a Piedmontese General. His men are dressed with a green tunic with white trimming over the shoulders, the officers' of silver. The corps of guides wear a gray jacket with black trimming on the hussar fashion, large trousers of the same color, a sabre, and a Colt's revolver. They are always ahead on their good chargers, and are much feared by Austrian sharp-shooters and Croat marauders. The spirit of our army could not be better—it is panting for the day of action.

The following is from a letter in the *Siécle*:

do not know if you have read in some foreign journals the strange exaggerations on the subject of Garibaldi's volunteers. It has been said that the little army corps is the refuge of persons more or less compromised; they have been represented as so many "*reiters*" and "*lanzknechts*," soldiers of the wallet and cord, who despise all discipline, and are only fit to make a bold stroke in enterprises by night. Not a word of it is true. There is not a regiment in Europe where discipline is more severely carried out than in the companies of volunteers. Garibaldi chooses the men, and when he does not personally know those who come and offer their services to him, he does not accept them without good references. This volunteer corps is composed besides, in great part, of young men belonging to the best families of Naples, Bologna, Modena, Parma, and especially of Milan.

There is, at this moment, at the Great Britain Hotel, in Turin, a very rich Milanese Countess, whose two sons are volunteers. The elder is twenty-two and the younger nineteen. The mother of these two young soldiers has taken up her residence in Turin, that she may be near her children; she cannot see them, for they are fighting at the front posts, but she receives news from them every day, and will not return to Lombardy until the Franco-Sardinian army shall have itself entered at the point of the bayonet.

Do not suppose this lady to be a matron of ancient Rome. All her days are passed in dread and tears. At every moment she is afraid of some disastrous news, and every unexpected letter makes her tremble. Being very pious, she has two masses said every morning, that God may turn aside from the breasts of her sons the Austrian bullets. We are not made of such sorry stuff, you see, as the journals friendly to Austria would fain have it believed.

To speak to you frankly, our scapegraces would not have frightened me, from the moment especially when fighting with Gyulai's soldiers was in question, and on my first journey to Turin, on meeting under the arcades all these young fellows, I was going to say striplings, who were getting ready to go and fight under Garibaldi's orders, I asked myself if it would not have been better for the papers I spoke of but now to have stated the truth. Now, however, there is no longer a doubt about the courage, the moral strength and determination of these nobles, so young indeed, who have flocked in from all parts of Italy. Full of confidence in their chief, they follow him wherever he wishes to lead them, and harass incessantly the enemy night and day—not an hour at rest, always on the march, and with the musket for ever on the shoulder. In less than a month these children have become old soldiers. They have abandoned everything—they, the inheritors of great names and large fortunes, for servitude, the platter, and the hard camp-couch. These dukes, marquises, counts, these latest scions of the oldest patrician stocks, have become simple soldiers warring for independence. Spare then these proud children, who are followed by the anxious eyes of their mothers, all disdain and insult; let calumny at least respect such noble hearts, who will be an eternal honor to Italy, their country.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN TUSCANY.

A letter from Florence of the 15th, in the *Siecle*, says:

"General Mezzacapo has collected a great number of volunteers on the Roman frontiers. The troops are full of enthusiasm, and are anxious to meet the Austrians. It is said that 2,500 men are to leave almost immediately for the camp. The country is tranquil, notwithstanding that latent elements of perturbation are still existing. Some partisans of Guerrazzi, formerly head of the Government, seem desirous to bring him back to power, but all good Tuscans are in accord in recognizing the impossibility of his accession. Almost everybody, in fact, is prepared to sacrifice personal preferences to the welfare of the country. The Government is now occupied in reorganizing the army. It has decided that it shall consist of one division of two, three, or four brigades, according to the number of voluntary enlistments; that each brigade shall be of two regiments of infantry; and each regiment of four battalions—three active and one in dépôt, as in the French army. The cavalry is to consist of one regiment of five squadrons, four of them active; and the squadron of gendarmery is to be transformed into one of guides of the staff. The artillery is to be increased to four batteries of 24 guns, and the engineers are to be of two companies. The present effective strength of the army is 10,000, but it is calculated that voluntary enlistments will make it at least 15,000. General Ulloa, as is known, is the Commander-in-Chief. In 1848 the Tuscan army, though not so well organized as it will now be, sent a division of 6,000 men, of whom 2,000 were volunteers, into Lombardy, and this division gained great distinction by the heroic defence of the villages of Curtatone and Montanara against 16,000 Austrians under Radetzki. It is related that Radetzki, vexed at its resistance, and yet admiring the bravery of the volunteers, most of whom were students, exclaimed, "These boys will make me lose an entire day!"

A note in the *Patrie* states that the Sardinian Minister in Paris has agreed with the Cabinet of the Tuileries upon measures for the protection of Tuscan commerce. The French Government takes the maritime flag of Tuscany under its protection, and, if we are well informed, the French navy has already found an opportunity of executing Admiral Hamelin's orders on this subject.

The Dresden *Journal* announces that the Grand Duke of Tuscany renewed on the 14th inst., at Ferrara, the protest he made at Florence on the 29th ult., before the diplomatic body against the events which compelled him to quit the Duchy. The Emperor Francis Joseph, as head of the House of Lorraine, gave his adhesion to this protest.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Bologna *Gazette* confirms the intelligence that Austria has admitted the neutrality of the States of the Church. It says: "We have already announced that France had recognised the neutrality of the Pontifical States, and we have now to add that a similar official recognition has been received from Austria."

L'Univers prints a postscript to a letter from Rome, lamenting the news quite fresh there of a "deplorable surexcitation" at Ravenna, Forli, Cœsena, Spoleto, Rimini, and all over the Legations. The departures over the Tuscan frontier were not in hundreds, but in thousands. It is perhaps useful to remember that it was at Forli that Napoleon III., fighting against the Pontific Dragoons in 1821, saw his elder brother mortally wounded by his side. He himself only escaped by flying in disguise, his mother Hortense having given out that he was gone from Ancona to join the insurgent Greeks and Lord Byron, when in point of fact she had smuggled him off to Paris.

THE LOMBARDO-VENETIAN LOAN.

The official *Gazette* of Milan contains a notice relating to the issue of the Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 of florins, Austrian currency.

The provisions of this loan are stated as follows:

1. The sum of the aforesaid loan of 75,000,000 of florins will have to be paid for three-fifths, that is, for 45,000,000 of florins, by the Lombard Provinces; and for two-fifths, that is for 20,000,000, by the Venetian Provinces.

2. The issue of the bonds of the said loan will take place at the rate of 70 florins of Austrian currency, in silver coins, for each 100 florins of nominal value.

3. The bonds will bear interest of 3 per cent. per annum, also in silver money.

4. The payment will extend over twelve equal instalments, monthly, and consecutively.

5. This loan will be paid back at the nominal value of the bonds in 25 successive years, at the rate of 3,000,000 florins per annum, by lottery. The first liquidation will take place in 1862.

AFFAIRS ON THE ADRIATIC.

A letter from Venice of the 18th says:

The French fleet has made its appearance off this port, and the tricolored flag is plainly visible from the tower of St. Mark, and for that reason the public are no longer allowed to ascend it. The Austrian vessel which carries the mail between this city and Trieste left yesterday as usual, but shortly afterwards returned. The passengers had their money returned, and must make the journey by land. During the last two or three days a part of the vessels of the Lloyds Company have taken refuge in this port in the canal of Giudecca.

The *Suabian Mercury* states that the Austrian port of Pola is completely deserted. It is considered the best military port in Austria, and the general opinion was that the Austrian Navy and Lloyds steamers would be placed in safety there. It appears that Pola was abandoned because the fortifications were constructed by a French engineer, and it was feared that the French Government might possess accurate information as to all the defences of the port.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter states that the retirement of Count de Buol is likely to be followed by that of two others of his colleagues, Baron de Bach, Minister of the Interior, and Count de Thun, Minister of Public Instruction, being, it states, on the eve of either resigning or receiving their dismissal. As to M. de Bruck he Minister of Finance, his services cannot be dispensed with under present circumstances.

Another letter from Vienna informs us that the subscriptions to the Austrian patriotic fund amount to 106,409 florins.

THE FUTURE POLCY OF AUSTRIA.

A late number of the *Osterreichische Oorrespondenz* contains a short article on the future policy of Austria. After a few words of valediction to Count Buol, whose withdrawal from office is attributed to ill-health, the official says:

"It is hardly necessary to remark that the retirement of Count Buol, who, during forty years, faithfully and devotedly served his Imperial master and his country, will lead to no change in the principles on which the policy of Austria has hitherto been and will in future be based. The maintenance of the rights and legitimate interests of the monarchy will be united with complete recognition of and respect for the rights of other States. Averse to all encroachments, the Austrian Government sees in a general respect for and maintenance of the legal state of things in Europe the first and most essential condition to the welfare of all States and nations, and the only foundation on which peace with the accompanying blessings of intellectual and material development, can securely rest."

ISOLATION OF AUSTRIA.

The *Journal de Francfort*, which has been working openly to raise the warlike feeling of all Germany against France, contains a letter from Vienna, dated May 13, and giving a sketch, as follows, of Austria's situation in the present war:

We are at war with two Catholic Powers, France and Sardinia; Spain has adopted a most suspicious neutrality; the Pope himself embarrasses us in the defence of Ancona. Austria has not calculated either on the alliance of England or of Prussia, and quite as little on the neutrality of Russia. Austria for the moment will be reduced to her own forces, and these would have been all the stronger had they been sooner brought into action."

In a second letter, of May 15, the same correspondent speaks of "the hesitating policy that Prussia carries out, to such an extent as to avoid pronouncing even Austria's name."

DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

Feldzeugmeister Baron Hess, and the Prussian General von Willisen, are continually closeted together, says the *Times* correspondent, and it can hardly be doubted that they are occupied in drawing up a plan for the defense of Germany. It is credibly related that Prussia will soon place six *corps d'armée* on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontiers.

DISAFFECTION IN HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The intelligence which reaches me from Hungary is so alarming that I cannot venture to repeat it. The discontent and disaffection of the people increase from day to day, and it hardly admits of a doubt that there will, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if some concessions are not made to them. Volunteers have been raised in considerable numbers in various parts of Hungary, but information has reached me that almost all of them are 'riff-raff.' A bounty of fifteen florins is a great temptation to men who are penniless, and there are now very many persons in Hungary who are in that unpleasant predicament. The country is full of Russian agents, who almost openly ply their trade. In Galicia it is only the nobles who listen to the blandishments of Russia."

GERMANY AND PRUSSIA.

The following is the text of the declaration made to the Federal Diet by M. d'Usedom, relative to the proposition of Hanover to place an army on the Rhine:

"Already in the sitting in which the proposition of the Hanoverian Government was made, the Prussian Envoy, by order of his Government, protested energetically against it, and he still maintains that protest. But his Government sees no formal objection to its being brought in due course before the Military Committee. Prussia having repeatedly given a positive assurance to her German confederates, while making considerable armaments, that in case of need she would put out her whole strength and go far beyond her Federal obligations to defend the safety and independence of Germany, the Prussian Government with a special consideration to the peculiar position in which another great German power is placed in consequence of the war in Italy, has a right to expect to expect that its other German confederates will leave to it the initiative of adopting such military measures as may be required. This is the means for obtaining the necessary unity to deal with the question successfully. The Prussian Government cannot give its approval to any proposition which anticipates events, and exceeds the limits of the Federal right, and, to its great regret, it will find itself obliged always to protest with the same energy against propositions of such a nature.

RETURN OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 19th, says: The King arrived here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening. All the Royal family and the Court were in waiting at the railway station to receive him. His Majesty afterwards entered an open carriage, and proceeded to Charlottenburg, in the midst of loud acclamations from the assembled crowd, who threw bouquets of flowers into his carriage.

BAVARIA CANNOT RAISE MONEY.

It would seem that the Bavarian loan goes on almost as badly as that of Austria. The *Prussian Gazette* says: "The payments are made with great difficulty, and letters from Munich state that great mistrust is generally felt on the subject of loans. Generally speaking, money is not freely lent in Bavaria, even on mortgage."

RUSSIA.

The *Correspondance Generale* of St. Petersburgh repeats a statement which appeared in some of the German journals that Prince Gortschakoff declared to Count Karoly that Russia would only remain neutral on condition of the Germanic Confederation taking no part in the war.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council anxious that the war in Italy should not infringe upon the neutrality of Switzerland, has issued the following orders:

1. The export of arms and of any munition of war over the Swiss-Italian frontier is interdicted. The accumulation of such articles near the Italian frontier is likewise prohibited. In case of acting against this order all wares of the kind above-mentioned will be confiscated.

2. Arms brought from Italy into Swiss territory by fugitives, deserters, or in any other way, will be sequestrated; except weapons carried by travelers provided with regular passports, or by those fugitives who immediately go on to the interior of Switzerland.

3. All fugitives shall be directed to a canton which is in becoming distance from the Italian frontier, and will have to remain there. Old men, women, children and sick persons, shall be treated with due regard concerning this order.

4. The passing of persons able to bear arms in order to go from the territory of one belligerent Power to that of the other is, in all cantons joining to Italy, interdicted. Should the intruders not go back, they are to be ordered into the interior of Switzerland. All deserters or fugitives who do not keep quiet will be expelled.

PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran, of the 14th April, contains the following:

The complications of European politicians have begun to attract the particular attention on the part of the Emperor Nasr-Eddin. The usual torpidity of of the Persian Government seems to have disappeared under present circumstances, and there is some rumor of approaching difference between Persia and Turkey, for which the ostensible cause would be the delimitation of the frontiers. Considerable armaments are now in progress, and would certainly be much more extensive if the Shah was not apprehensive of offending England and Russia. His Majesty was determined to pass the Summer season at the camp of Sultanieh, which already contains 100,000 men under arms, and far superior to any other body of Asiatic troops. The infantry, especially, is well organised, and having been drilled by French officers would make no contemptible figure in conflict with European troops. The Persian cavalry, however, would be utterly unable to resist a charge of Europeans; the horses of the country are by no means inferior, but the men have not been trained by officers from Europe. It is stated as a curious historical fact that Persian soldiers never hold out long against the Russians, who often have great difficulty in dislodging Turkish troops; on the other hand, the Persians are invariably victorious when they encounter an equal number of Turks. French influence is in the ascendant at Teheran, while England is losing ground. The English are not liked here, and the French, if they set about it in earnest, might soon supplant English commerce in Persia. All French manufactures are eagerly sought after, and the French name is held in great respect by the people. I should like to see the bonds of alliance between France and Persia drawn much closer, and the consequences would be advantageous to both nations.

ENGLISH SHIPPING AND THE WAR—AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

From the London Times.

A number of people connected with the shipping trade have been much disturbed by its having been pointed out that, under no circumstances, could the general industry of the country be crippled, even if all the powers of continental Europe were combined against us. The shipping trade might be an exception, and, rather than be forced to recognize that possibility, they would suppress discussion on the subject. Under the doctrine that free ships make free cargoes, we should be sure at all times that American vessels will be ready to bring us cotton, corn, and every kind of produce, and to distribute in return our manufactures over every part of the globe. Our trade of £250,000,000 sterling annual value would thus go on with its usual profits, and those profits would enable us to hold out against all enemies, and beat them thoroughly in the end.

But the patriotism of some shipowners is not such as to permit them to tolerate the thought of such a service being performed for us by the United States. Better that arts and commerce should die than that they should be sustained on any other than the Rule Britannia principle handed down to us from the days of George III. This is the inevitable deduction from their statements. They denounce as something horrible the idea of our contemplating with satisfaction that in case of need the Americans could act as carriers for us; and the inference therefore is, that in their opinion it would be better to perish than accept such an alternative. It is, of course, for the spinners of Manchester, the cotton dealers of Liverpool, the ironmasters of Glasgow and Birmingham, the clothiers of Leeds—of all, in short, who are interested in our exports and imports being kept free from limitation, to decide whether they will adopt this view. If they would desire their mills and furnaces to remain idle rather than be used to manufacture goods that must be carried to their destination in American bottoms, it will be optional for them to do so. The only result would be that the American ships, instead of carrying out our spun goods, would carry out such of the spinners themselves as might prefer to seek employment across the Atlantic to dying of starvation at home in testimony of their faith in the British flag. That some of the shipowners would, in their own case, think nothing of a sacrifice to that extent, is shown by the fact that they refuse every suggestion that might mitigate their position.

The remark, that if the Americans had a large increase of carrying trade thrown upon them, they would want extra ships, and would most likely seek them in our markets, sooner than incur double outlay in building new ones, is passionately rejected as an insult added to injury. But it must be doubted if the feelings of the rest of the community are equally fervid. While the shipowner would let his craft rot, rather than take a good price for her and let her pass to American hands, the trader of Leeds or Birmingham would, it is to be feared, sell cloth, or shot even, although he might have reason to suspect they might ultimately be converted into uniform and ammunition for an actual enemy. Perhaps, however, the patriots in question will say their anger is not directed against the idea that the Americans should serve us as carriers in case of need, but to the supposition that such need can ever arise.

They may deem the naval power of Britain to be so universal that wherever one of her merchantmen might desire to sail the Government could spare a squadron to act as convoy. In that case it will simply remain for them to show that foreign shippers will close their eyes to the circumstance that the very fact of protection being granted shows that danger is to be apprehended, and that it would consequently be better to choose a neutral ship, which can take any course, and is in no danger whatever. We shall then have the happiness of sharing their convictions, that, even with hostile cruisers watching at all points, British merchantmen will still be selected as the cheapest, most expeditious, and safest that can be chartered.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we refer again to the comments of a cotemporary directed against the Shipping Interest of this country: but the object of these comments, which are continued in the *Times* of to-day, has become so apparent, that we should be deemed guilty of a dereliction of our duty as public journalists, without reference to our identity with the Shipping Interest, if we permitted the design of the writer to remain unexposed.

We have been at some pains, as our readers are aware, to point out the course which it is most desirable for our merchants and shipowners to take in the present state of war, to endeavor to carry on, with as little interruption as possible, the legitimate maritime commerce of the country. We have shown that there is no reason whatever why our shipowners and charterers should not pursue their ordinary course of trade, providing they do not attempt to supply the belligerents with goods that are declared to be contraband of war; and that all goods taken to a belligerent port are just as safe in a British as in a foreign ship. Indeed, if any doubt existed as to the constructive character of the goods to be shipped, the preference should certainly be given to *British* over American ships, inasmuch as, until the goods are *declared* to be contraband, they are, while on board a British ship, covered by the recognized neutral flag of one of the nations which signed the Paris Declaration, that "Free ships make free goods," to which Declaration all the belligerents in the present war were also parties. America, however, declined to join the other contracting States in the Paris declaration, and consequently forfeited that claim to neutrality which the belligerents are bound to recognize in British ships. But, in the face of these simple facts, the *Times* has been insisting upon the advantages to be secured to our trade by the employment of American, in preference to British bottoms, in the transport of goods to France or Austria! We felt called upon to expose the ignorance as well as the want of patriotism, of the *Times*, in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 14th inst., in reference to an article in our cotemporary, in which the desire to create a demand in this country for American shipping was rather intimated than openly declared. It will be seen, however, from the above paragraph, which we copy from the *Times*, that the writer makes no secret of his object. He sees no reason why the entire carrying trade of the country should not, in the present state of affairs, be performed for us by the United States; indeed he candidly admits that he "contemplates with satisfaction" the idea that America can act as carriers for us, and denounces the British shipowner for presuming not to regard the transfer of our carrying trade with the same amount of satisfaction and complacency!

But the ignorance of the writer in the *Times*, who has thus undertaken the deliberate advocacy of the employment of American shipping, even to the annihilation of our own Merchant navy, surpasses, if possible, his heartlessness. Presuming that the recommendation to employ United States ships in our trade will be readily complied with, the *Times* at once proceeds to upbraid the British ship-owner for "preferring to allow his craft to rot rather than take a good price for her from America!" Is it necessary that we should trouble ourselves to inform this sapient writer that what he is "contemplating with so much satisfaction—namely, the transfer of our ships to America—is simply impossible? The United States, as our readers are well aware, not only exclude our shipping from the lucrative trade incidental to their extensive seaboard, but they entirely prohibit British-built ships from the American register. How, therefore, our merchant ships, which are to be first superseded by American shipping, are to be then sold to the Americans, we must leave to the patriotism of the *Times* to determine.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Thursday, May 26.

The Daily News City Article of Wednesday Evening.

The Stock markets are still principally influenced by the plethora in the Money Market. Holders of money evince increased anxiety to invest it in good securities. Although business throughout the Stock Exchange is still very limited, purchases of a solid character decidedly predominate. The English Funds closed at a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent. The fall in the rate of discount continues. Occasional transactions took place, to-day, at 3½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank minimum. Some of the Joint Stock bankers, finding that money is still pressed on them whilst the means of employing it are diminishing, are modifying the terms for deposits to a minimum of 2½ per cent. At Hamburg the rate of discount has fallen to 2¼ per cent. At Amsterdam the rate is still 3 per cent. Gold lately received from Russia, (£42,000,) after being melted, was, to-day, sent into the Bank. Fresh arrivals of Russian gold were announced, to-day, to the amount of £160,000, the bulk, if not the whole of which, will be retained here.

London Times City Article.

The English funds to-day have again shown great firmness, the abundance of money seeking temporary employment being such as to influence every department of business. The rate of the choicest paper having now fallen to 3 per cent. or even a fraction lower, the applications for discount at the Bank have of course almost entirely ceased. The reaction however, has been too sudden to justify the assumption that it will be permanent, and it is, therefore, doubted if the Bank court to-morrow (Thursday) will entertain the question of a reduction of their rate. The continental advices of to-day indicate a further general improvement in the Exchanges and the capitalist desires to keep his means available for contingencies. Failures continue to be announced from Germany, especially from Augsburg where there has been much speculation. The war fever has, as might have been foreseen, considerably abated. The financial letters from Paris indicate a great want of confidence, and seem to hint at some increase of distrust as to the fate of foreign relations with this country.

Non-Intervention Memorial to Lord Derby.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor headed a deputation to the Prime Minister to present the memorial emanating from last Friday's public meeting in favor of strict non-intervention. Lord Derby assured them that the Government had no intention or desire to alter in any way their policy of English intervention Alluding to the rumored alliance between Russia and France, his Lordship said that the Government had received repeated and positive assurances from Prince Gortschakoff, that no such treaty existed, and that the written memorandum which had been exchanged between the Russian and French Governments, in no way affected the interests of this country.

Miscellaneous.

The investigations into the Ledbury murder has closed. John Jones, the clerk, has been arrested on suspicion of murdering Mrs. Baker.

The *Times* disparages the battle of Montebello, calling it a tenth-rate victory. It says that the war will involve a constant drain of men and money with pitched battles and long sieges, and this is perhaps what it will not long endure.

The *Times* does not allude to the Emperor Napoleon's views respecting the independence of Italy, but accuses him of having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

In another article, the *Times* alludes to designs on the part of the Viceroy of Egypt, to take advantage of any disturbance which may arise in Turkey, for the purpose of obtaining, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority. It then goes on to say that the influence of France for the moment is supreme, but that England will allow of no trifling in this matter. The slightest sign of a disposition to evade the treaty of 1840, it adds, will bring upon the Viceroy the whole weight of England's power. We hold Malta and Corfu on the one side; Bombay and Aden on the other; and fleets and armies will advance from either quarter, to bring an ambitious ruler to reason.

The *Herald* says that the late King of Naples has left a good deal of treasure in the vaults of the royal palaces, but a large portion is believed to be invested in Russian, Danish and Dutch bonds.

The *Daily News* announces that a Special Commission is to be appointed for the investigation of sanitary arrangements for the protection of the army. Mr. Sidney Herbert is to be the Chairman.

The *Advertiser* says that the leaders of the Opposition have decided upon not moving an amendment to the Address, but that a notice will be given of the intention to bring forward a resolution in the week following expressive of a want of confidence in the Derby Government. At present the understanding is, that Mr. Gibson shall move and Sir John Ramsden second the resolution. Mr. Bright is expected to speak in favor of the non-confidence motion.

The *Herald* ridicules the idea of united action among the Liberals, and says it is as improbable now as before the general election.

LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Berne, Wednesday, May 25.

It is reported from Lugano, that Gen. Garibaldi with his 5,000 men has barricaded himself in the town of Varese, (a large town in Northwestern Lombardy, half way between Maggiore and Como,) but is without cannon. The Austrians posted in the neighborhood of Varese are on the other side provided with artillery, and a fight has commenced.

Genoa, Thursday, May 26.

The *Coriere-Mercantile* affirms, that the Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

Trieste, Wednesday, May 25.

The brig *Scanrbag* has arrived here from Cardiff laden with coals. Up to the day before yesterday the Commander of Venice had received no notice from the enemy declaring the town to be in a state of blockade.

Paris, Thursday, May 26.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram:

Alessandria, Wednesday, May 25—Evening.

The Emperor has passed several hours at Voghera. Nothing is yet decided respecting the departure of the troops.

Marseilles, Wednesday, May 25.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to 18th inst. The Porte has at last, in conformity with the protocol of the Paris Conferences, promised to recognize Prince Couza.

The Sclave population on the coast of the Adriatic begin to show hostile feeling against Austria.

Turkish war steamers have been dispatched to the Adriatic.

Advices have also been received from Athens in reply to a question from a member of the Deputies; the Greek Ministry denied that Austria had called on Greece to take the Austrian commercial marine under the protection of her flag.

Berne, Wednesday, May 25.

Bontemps, the Swiss General, is going to-day to Lugano with the staff of his division, and all the troops under his command are to follow him.

Madrid, Tuesday, May 24.

The Prince of Wales has received distinguished homage of Grenada.

It is asserted that Queen Isabella is *enciente*.

Latest Commercial News, via Queenstown.

Liverpool, Thursday, May 26—Noon.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived last evening.

Cotton—Market steady, and tone slightly improved; sales to-day estimated at 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Breadstuffs steady, but quiet.

Provisions are quiet, but firm.

Produce dull, but prices unchanged.

There have been no arrivals from America to-day.

London, Thursday, May 26—Noon.

Consols have been very steady all the morning, at 91⅞@92, but there has been very little doing. Shares inactive, but firm at about the closing quotations of yesterday.

London, Thursday, May 26—1 P. M.

Consols are quoted 92⅛@92¼, for money and account. New Threes, 91⅛@91¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Cairo says: "The general subject of conversation in this city is a discovery which has just been made by the well known archæologist, M. Mariette. He has found at Thebes, after long and difficult researches, the tomb still intact of Pharaoh Amosis. The king is lying in a coffin, completely covered with gold leaf, ornamented with large wings painted on it. Thirty jewels of great value were found in the same coffin by the side of the king, as was also a hatchet of gold, ornamented with figures in lapis lazuli. Some years ago, M. Mariette had a similar piece of good fortune, in finding in the tomb of Apis the jewels which now form the principal ornament of the Egyptian Museum of the Louvre.

The celebrated Campana Museum has become the property of the Pope, through the ingenuity of Cardinal Antonelli, who extorted from the Marquis Campana, in a prison, a sale of his museum. The deed was signed by two gendarmes, as witnesses, after the Marquis had affixed his signature to it, which he did in the certainty that a refusal would keep him for life in the dungeons of which he had had eighteen months' horrible experience. He was compelled to part with the accumulated treasures for less than £200,000, the sum in which he stood indebted to the Government on account of the Mont de Piété. The museum alone has been valued by competent persons as possessing a positive trade market value of £300,000.

The Palmer (Mass.) *Journal* says that when the new Catholic church was dedicated at Chicopee, Sunday, May 29, the Rev. Mr. Boyce of Worcester preached, and told his hearers that the country needed the conservative power of the Catholic Church to govern it, and that if the Church had the power it would destroy the free Press of the country root and branch.

From Zurich we learn that the great rifle gathering of the cantons for annual competition as marksmen, will be held, notwithstanding, or rather, because of the war, as evidence of the pride taken by the sons of Tell in their national weapon. The Swiss at New-York and Philadelphia have sent 5,000f. for a special prize, and those at Rio Janeiro a similar grant of 2,000f.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* says that the apple crop just now does not promise well in New-Hampshire, on account of the frost a week ago. The Peterborough *Transcript* says that beans, corn and tomatoes fared badly in the low grounds of that vicinity.

The number of privates in the Connecticut Militia is 50,873, and the total of Generals, Field, Commissioned, Staff and Non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, is 51,741. The amount of military commutation tax, as returned by the Town Clerks, at 50 cents each, is $10,119 50.

The hotels at Lake George are open for the season. In addition to the little Lake steamer *Minnehaha*, a small propeller called the *Hiawatha*, has been sent up from the Hudson to accommodate pleasure parties.

Capt. Dahlgren, of the Ordnance Department of the Navy, has reported in favor of adopting the Joslyn breech-loading gun into the naval service. He states that the only objection is its shortness of barrel

THE CHARLESS TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.

Assassination of Mr. Joseph Charless—Intense Excitement—The Military Called Out.

A telegram from St. Louis, published on Saturday, announced the murder of Mr. Joseph Charless, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, by one Joseph W. Thornton, formerly book-keeper of the Boatmen's Savings Association, against whom Mr. Charless gave evidence some time since in a criminal proceeding for embezzlement. The excitement produced by the commission of the murder, rose to a fearful height, and the military were called out to preserve the peace. The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 5th, gives the following particulars of the tragedy:

Mr. Charless had but recently left his house, which is situated on the corner of Fifth street and Walnut, and was proceeding down Market, towards his store on Maine-street, when he was met by Mr. Thornton on the south side of the street, between Third and Fourth. Thornton, it is said, was accompanied by another man who has escaped. Stepping up to Mr. Charless, Thornton addressed him in these words:

"You are the s—n of a b—h that swore against my character." Simultaneous with the utterance of the above, Thornton drew a pistol and fired the contents of one barrel into Mr. Charless' abdomen, which felled him to the ground. As he attempted to rise, Thornton discharged another barrel, the ball of which took effect in the left side, passing through the body, and out on the right side posteriorly. Mr. Charless again fell, but sprang up and reeled into the store immediately in front of which the murder was committed, and which is occupied by Mr. J. S. Thompson as a lace and trimming establishment. Mrs. Dunn was alone present, but friends of Mr. Charless were almost instantly on hand, and he was conveyed to the back part of the store, where a bed was made upon the floor, and the sufferer extended upon it. Messengers were at once dispatched for medical assistance, and others to inform the male members of the family of the distressing occurrence.

Having thus consummated his murderous purpose, the assassin coolly replaced the revolver in his pocket, and began deliberately to resume his morning stroll! Several gentlemen, among them were Mr. Thomas Andrews, Captain Morrison (of steamer), and Mr. Benoit, keeper of the Leviathan Saloon, ran to the spot, seized Thornton, and demanded his pistol. He struggled against them, and continued his resistance until the speedy arrival of A. Mesner, superintendent of the Market-street 'bus line, to whom he at once yielded himself, and surrendered the pistol, and promised to go with him to the police office. A crowd was then rapidly gathering, from whom the surrender was evidently the only course of safety.

At 11 o'clock A. M., by a general understanding, the immense crowd was observed to move up Market street. At Fourth street a division took place—a part starting upon a full run up Market to Sixth street, the balance, at an equal rate of speed, rushing around to Chesnut street, and thence to the Calaboose. The Recorder's Court was in session, but a messenger announced the intention of the mob; whereupon Recorder Daily adjourned court, and ordered the lower door to be locked and guarded. The propriety of this step was evident, for had the crowd been able to enter the building, the capture of the prisoner would have been an easy matter. Several policemen defended the lower door, and repulsed the crowd when they arrived and endeavored to press open the door.

After some delay, Mr. McLure moved that a Committee of six should be appointed to visit the jail and ascertain if the prisoner was in safe custody. This measure was adopted, and Messrs. Washington King, J. Walling, Dr. Spaulding, and three others, were named as the Committee. The Committee proceeded to perform that duty. We are not informed that Mr. King was in the crowd—certainly we did not see him, but it was not long before Dr. Spaulding appeared upon the wall of the jail-yard and addressed the multitude as follows:

Fellow Citizens: The Committee report that the culprit is safe in custody. He is securely confined in a safe cell, and cannot by any possible means escape. I came here with feelings which I know animate this vast mass of people, that if ever there was a time when Lynch law was justifiable, this is the time. But I am satisfied, upon reflection, to let the law take its course. [Cries of No! No!—hang the foul assassin! —let us make a sure thing of it. There is no security in the law. He will escape. They will say he is insane, and on that ground acquit him. Lynch him! Lynch him! and other remarks of this kind were made by the excited crowd.]

Dr. Spaulding—When the people will hear the Committee Report I will go on. [Cries of "Go on then! go on!"] I say upon mature reflection, I am satisfied to allow the law to take its course. [Cries of "No! no! law will let him loose to murder others! and that —— the Governor will pardon him!"] Dr. Spaulding continued: This, my fellow-citizens, is the Report of the Committee—"Let the law deal with the bloody scoundrel; let the hangman punish the assassin."

The speech was received with dissatisfaction by the crowd.

By this time the Police were in full force at the entrance to the Jail and also at the entrance to the Calaboose on Chestnut-street. All the Deputy Marshals and Deputy Sheriffs were on duty protecting the jail yard wall. Mayor Filley was on hand to see that the laws were enforced, and acting in concert with the Chief of Police, and took such measures as were necessary to protect the public peace.

At 12½, Major Rawlings mounted a wagon in front of the livery stable, opposite the jail-yard, and introduced to the crowd Mr. C. D. Drake, the brother-in-law of Mr. Charless.

Mr. Drake said: My fellow-citizens, I was in attendance upon my brother-in-law at the store—[great confusion ensued.] I will wait till you become quiet.

Order being restored, Mr. Drake continued: I was in attendance on my brother-in-law, on Market-street, where he lies, when the Rev. Dr. Elliot, pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, whom you all know, and whom you all respect, came to me and told me that there was a large concourse of people here, and that there was reason to fear there was a disposition to do violence to the unhappy prisoner in the jail. I felt it my duty, standing in the relationship I do towards Mr. Charless—a relationship extending through a quarter of a century—I say I felt it my duty to come to you and say to you, as friends, as neighbors, that no course could be pursued more terrible to the family of Mr. Charless—more in violence to their feelings, than for you to visit upon this unfortunate criminal the merit of his crime. I simply wish to say here, as a near family relative of our fellow-citizen Joseph Charless, that nothing could be more unpleasant, that would distress them more, than that there should be added to this other calamity the terrible consequences of Lynch law.

A Voice—But, Mr. Drake, society has something to say. The law or the Governor will let the assassin loose. Society must protect itself when the tribunals of Justice fail to furnish that protection.

Mr Drake.—I don't know how that is, Doctor, all I have to say, friends, I have said. I have discharged my duty as a friend of the man so cruelly shot down, as a member of his family and a citizen. I do hope that if there is any man who desires to take the law into his own hands he will forego it.

Another Voice.—How are we to guard against a repetition of this for the future. He will take a change of venue, and under the plea of insanity get clear?

Mr. Drake.—That I cannot foresee. I simply ask you to regard some little, the feelings of Mr. Charless' family

The speech of Mr. Drake was received with manifest tokens of disapprobation, but it had the effect of restraining the multitude in their desire to lynch the murderer. The crowd continued in undiminished numbers during the whole day.

The Sheriff, Mr. Michael Cerre, thinking that the mob might attack the jail, in the high state of excitement likely to ensue from the expected announcement of Mr. Charless' death, called on Col. Pritchard to order out the military, for the purpose of protecting the jail. Col. Pritchard promptly complied with the demands of the Sheriff, and at once issued orders to the various officers for the mustering of their companies. The order was not so promptly responded to by the privates, but they managed to reach their several drill rooms by four o'clock.

The origin of the difficulty was as follows:

On the night of the 5th of April, 1855, over four years ago, the safe of the Boatman's Savings Institution was robbed of between $18,000 and $19,000, in paper money and gold. Joseph W. Thornton kept the books of the Institution. In the safe in which his books were nightly placed were also deposited the keys of the money safe. The robber had regularly opened the locks by a proper key. Thornton was then salaried at $1,500 per annum. Soon afterwards his connection with the Bank terminated. He was subsequently accused, arrested, held to bail, and indicted for the robbery. A long period of time was, however, permitted to elapse before his arrest was resolved upon. Suspicion had early attached to him, but matters were shrewdly kept quiet, and evidence was sought for. On the 21st of May, 1858, he was put upon trial in the Circuit Court for the larceny from the safe. The case continued through Saturday, when a verdict of acquittal was, after brief deliberation, returned by the jury. The evidence in defence consisted of testimony to the good character of the accused. That for the State showed circumstances rather strongly suggesting the suspicion of his guilt, but which alone would scarcely have justified his conviction. After Thornton left the Institution he commenced making deposits in the State Bank of Missouri of from $120 to $340 each, and in all amounting to about $19,000. To these deposits Joseph Charless President of the Bank, was a witness. His testimony for the prosecution was to the purport that in each deposit was a much-stained, dirty and dilapidated bill of $50 or $100, appearing as if it had been buried in the earth. On one occasion Thornton presented a bunch of bills very much stained, very dirty, and stuck together so that some could not be separated—in all worth some $1,070. He said he had them from a boatman who had accidentally found them under the stump of a tree, at which he was trying to make fast a cable. These bills were declined at the bank, for the assigned reason that they ought to be advertised, in order that the loser might recover them. It is supposed that because Mr. Charless gave the testimony he did in the above case, Thornton took this method of revenge.

Mr. Charless was of an Irish family, but was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1804. He was a printer by trade, but subsequently studied law. At the time of his death he was at the head of the firm of Charless, Blow & Co., in the drug business. He was closely connected with works of general and municipal importance, had been a member of the Board of Aldermen, Director in the Public Schools, President of the Bank of the State of Missouri, and President of the Mechanics' Bank, of this city, and one of the Directors of the Pacific Railroad.

The fillibusters at Mobile, (Capt. Maury and Col McDonald,) have demanded of the United States Court their discharge from arrest for alleged violation of the neutrality laws, on the ground that since they had been held over by the United States Commissioner, a Grand Jury had made their inquest for that District and returned no bill of indictment. Judge Campbell holds the motion under advisement.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 6 to 9, 27, 26, 38, 39, 24 25.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 21, 12, 21, 51 to 58, 60 to 68.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1697, 1943, 1953 1947, 3247, 1931, 1727, 1789, 1865, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1943 1955 257, 1731, 1573, 1959, 1963. *Part II.*—Nos. 1692 1560 760, 2446, 1016, 1736, 1754, 1814, 1534, 1222, 1898, 1924, 1928, 1182, 1982, 1914, 2130, 2006.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 285, 626, 202, 587, 155, 427, 363 225, 148, 507, 428, 52, 186, 2603½, 132, 234, 44 75, 76 226. *Part II.*—(In the old rooms.)—Nos. 61, 495, 461, 657, 662, 665, 668, 670, 672, 673, 676, 678, 679, 664 666.

COMMON PLEAS.—Same as yesterday.

NOTICE—SUPERIOR COURT.—On Saturday, June 11, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called through in the principal Trial Term Room, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within an hour. Such causes will be placed on a special calendar, and will consist not only of actions arising on contract, and brought for the recovery of money only, but of all actions triable within the time above stated.

The term will be extended one week, for the purpose of trying such causes, and when such special calendar shall have been disposed of, no other causes will be called.

So much of the last week of the June Term, beginning on Monday, June 27, as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of causes on such special calendar.

During the week, two Judges will sit for the trial of actions by jury.

A day calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such special calendar.

A cause once called in its order on the day calendar, will not be reserved during the present term.

The engagement of counsel in other Courts will not be deemed a sufficient reason for postponing the trial of causes which are placed on the special calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

John Wellslager vs. *Rebecca E. Wellslager.*—The proofs are not sufficient to warrant a decree of divorce.

John Wells et al. vs. *D. D. Gordon et al.*—Motion to change place of trial from New-York to Oswego denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

M. L. Marsh vs. *Ely Hoppock.*—This suit originated as follows:

In 1851 Mrs. Frances Jackson, who is the assignor of the plaintiff, owned a distillery at No. 68 Seventh-avenue, where she carried on the manufacture of "Irish and Scotch whisky."

Her husband who was a very intemperate man, was living at that time, and was made by Mrs. Jackson her attorney, with limited powers. Under this power, he made an arrangement with Mr. Hoppock to take charge of the sales, and Mr. Hoppock agreed to advance 85 cents per gallon as delivered. He received altogether 13,392 gallons net, which he acknowledges sold for $22,925, or about $1 70 per gallon average. He claims to have paid Mrs. Jackson $23,680, but his accounts are disputed by plaintiff, and accordingly the Court declined to hear the case and sent it to the Special Term.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Jane McKenzie vs. *John L. Weston.*—Motion to stay proceedings denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

The Liquor Cases.—This Court was engaged with the trial of these cases, and that of Wm. H. Gerdes was first called.

Mr. Taylor, counsel for the defendant, being so unwell as not to be present, ex-Recorder Smith appeared in his stead, and was allowed a second peremptory challenge contrary to the rule first made, as the Court stated, which he exercised in challenging Chas. Fox, one of the jurors called, because he had been a temperance man for twenty years, and because he averred that he would not associate with a man who would sell liquor. Mr. Fox was ordered to step aside, and Robert Allen was called in his place, whom the Court did not permit to be interrogated.

Mr. Wilcoxon, who appeared for the people, then addressed the jury, and among other things said that he was not one of those extreme temperance men who would persecute the man who would sell liquor lawfully—he was a friend to good liquor—but would desire to see the man punished who would violate the law and break the Sabbath at the same time for filthy gain. The Court then stated to Mr. Wilcoxon that he should state to the jury what he intended to prove,—that there was not time to make each of these cases an occasion for long speeches. Under these instructions counsel's remarks were brought to a close, and Officer Anderson, who made the complaint, was put on the stand for the State. His testimony was that usual in such cases, relating how and where the liquor was sold.

The complaint sets forth that on the 16th of August, 1857, that day being Sunday, the defendant sold at his premises, No. 265 Seventh-avenue, liquors, &c., contrary to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, and was thereby indebted to the public fund in the sum of $50; and the answer denies the allegations of the complaint.

At the conclusion of the witness' testimony, the State rested the case, and Mr. Smith moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that it was not shown that liquor was sold by the defendant on that day; that it was not shown that if sold it was by his directions; that if sold it was not sold *publicly*; and that it was not shown that it was *sold* at all, witness seeing no money paid.

Mr. Wilcoxon responded that no one present doubted that the defendant did sell liquor as alleged, and contended that unless such circumstances were taken as proof, the law would be a dead letter and nugatory, citing many cases to show that the fact of a man's keeping premises of the kind open on the Sabbath had been held sufficient evidence that he sold liquor.

Mr Smith again argued that penal statutes should be strictly construed.

The Judge was of opinion that although they should be strictly construed, they should have a common sense construction, and sent the case to the jury.

Mr. Gerdes, the defendant, was then called in his own behalf. Mr. Wilcoxon objected to his evidence, on the ground that the offence was a criminal one, and he was therefore not a competent witness. The Court allowed the witness to testify, to which exception was taken.

Witness testified that he had instructed his barkeepers not to sell liquor on the Sabbath; but when asked by the Court if he was aware that they *did* sell on that day, he declined to answer. The defence then rested, and the case was summed up, Mr. Smith contending that the jury could not find the defendant guilty on their oaths, for no evidence had been adduced to show the fact; they had no discretion, and could infer nothing. No matter how well convinced they might be that he *did sell* liquor as alleged, if there was no proof, they must find for the defendant. Mr Wilcoxon controverted the position of Mr. Smith, and contended that the jury need only be *convinced* of the fact, by the testimony offered, to find the defendant guilty.

The Court charged the jury that if they found that liquor was sold from the defendant's bar, as alleged, on the Sabbath, with his knowledge, they must find a verdict against him. They then retired with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Mitchell vs. *Grill.*—Leave to appear and answer granted on payment of $20 and disbursements. Costs to be paid in ten days from service of answer. Judgment entered to remain as security.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday, in this Court, the following gentlemen were sworn as the Grand Jury for the June term:

JOHN MILLS, Foreman.

William Adams,	Wm. C Barnes,	John A. Bunting,
Levi Chapman,	E. A. Duyckinck,	Edward Fox,
Francis D. Fowler,	Stephen Haff,	William H. Haight,
James G. Moffett,	Walter Seeley,	Moses Starbuck,
David Tappen,	Sam. M. Beckley,	Dwight Bishop,
Sam S. Constant,	David Close,	Geo. W. Farnham,
Peter Martin,	John N. Olcott,	Cor. K. Sutton,
	James A. Smith.	

After the oath had been administered, Recorder BARNARD delivered his Charge, confining himself mainly to the points to which the statute renders it imperative for the presiding Judge to direct the attention of the jury. These were the extortion law, or the taking by public officers greater fees than are allowed by law; the lottery law, which the Recorder thought important, and which he had several times striven to enforce. It prohibited the selling of lottery tickets in this State, but he had found that when complaints were originated against such sale of tickets, they proceeded in nearly every case from rival lottery concerns, with the hope and intention of thus crushing out all opposition. If, therefore, any complaint of a violation of the lottery law was brought before them, (the Grand Inquest,) it would be their province to examine well into the situation and motives of the complainants themselves. The Election Law need not trouble the Grand Jury at present, as this was not a season when any violations thereof were likely to be brought to their notice. With respect to the Liquor Law, which prohibited the sale of intoxicating beverages on Sunday, the best way of disposing of all cases of its violation would be a suit in a Civil Court for the recovery of the penalty, ($50,) rather than by indictment in the Court of Sessions, as there were already from 4,000 to 5,000 cases of alleged violation of the law in the District-Attorney's office, and if they were all to be tried in that Court it was evident that no other business could be transacted so thoroughly would its attention be occupied with these cases. The Usury Law was also referred to by the Recorder, who said that it was almost a dead letter, no indictments having been found, for its violation, for many years. Money, like anything else in the market, was worth what it would fetch, according to the demand and need of the market. The Grand Jury, the Recorder continued, had power to originate complaints for felonies, but not, in accordance with the act of 1857, for misdemeanors.

After the Grand Jury had retired to their rooms, William G. Howland pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoner was a well-dressed young man, of respectable connections. His crime was the forging of a check for $100, and the passing it on Mr. Treadwell, of the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was remanded for sentence.

Elisha Sanders pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Remanded for sentence.

John McDonald was tried for the murder of his brother, Michael McDonald, at No. 94 Baxter street, on April 22. On the 16th of that month, the deceased hired a room on the second story of a rear house, next to that occupied by Thomas Harden. He said the prisoner, his brother, was to live with him. The prisoner came on Monday, the 18th, and they lived together peaceably for three days. On the 21st, deceased came home in the afternoon, drunk, but went out again, because he was refused permission to bring liquor into the house. About 7½ o'clock he came in again, terribly drunk, and after going out once more and returning, went to bed, being very noisy. The prisoner and Harden also went to bed, and during the night the prisoner and deceased scuffled together and quarreled, Harden remonstrating with them. Deceased once said the prisoner was choking him, but this the prisoner denied. About 2 A. M. the prisoner rapped at Harden's door, and said his brother was dying. Harden got a candle, and found Michael lying on the bed, dead. He accused the prisoner of killing his brother, when he replied that the latter had tried to choke him, but that he was the better man. Prisoner was sober the whole time.

The witnesses examined were Thomas Harden, his wife, Officer Jarvis, Dr. Christopher Weltze, who made the *post-mortem* examination, and Dr. Ranney, who testified that the prisoner was insane. His brother was not the first man on whom he had tried his choking propensity. Under instructions from the Court, the jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be confined in the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

Patrick Rolan was tried for a felonious assault on Julia Rolan, his wife, on the 2d February, with intent to take her life. A peculiarity about this case was that Mrs. Rolan, who had recovered from her wounds, had left the City and could not be procured as a witness. But the prisoner, having delivered himself up to the Police, and made a full confession of the crime immediately after its commission, and the woman having been found insensible, with fearful wounds inflicted on her skull, the weapon also having been found, covered with blood and hair, the absence of the complainant did not interfere with the rule of law which provided for the prisoner's trial. Jealousy, it appeared was the cause of the assault. The hatchet was produced in Court, and was quite a formidable weapon. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but under all the circumstances, the woman's conduct having been very bad, recommended the prisoner strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder sentenced him to two years in State Prison. The Court then adjourned.

Sanchez, the Sullivan-street murderer, will be tried, it is expected, to-day.

The Yale Navy is in a very flourishing condition and has begun practice for the annual regatta, which occurs about Commencement time. An interesting contest is also in progress between the *Varuna*, a six-oared shell boat manned by the class of 1860, and the *Olympia*, an eight-oared boat manned by the students of the scientific department. Both are crack boats.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SALE
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, JUNE 6,
THEIR EXTENSIVE AND SELECT STOCK,
comprising an unsurpassed assortment of the following named Goods,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICE,
until the 1st of July, viz:
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
TISSUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
CALICOES, CHALLIES, DELAINES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HOOP-SKIRTS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
with every other description of Goods, usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
exclusively confined to their House.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED
to examine their stock, and
COMPARE THEIR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
BURNOUS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.,
At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
HUCK TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and
WINDOW DRAPERY.
CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsock, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY,
will offer on
MONDAY, JUNE 6,
A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES.
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATTENTION, LADIES!! SOMETHING NEW.
LA ZEPHYR BLOOMER,
A LIGHT, TASTEFUL,
AND PROTECTIVE HAT,
For the country and sea-side.
It affords more protection than the broad-brimmed, heavy flats, usually worn during the Summer season, and is much less cumbersome and inconvient.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction,
Will be offered during this week.
Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

LOOK! LOOK!!
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c, &c,
Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Also, straw bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CRAPES, SILKS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS
of a superior quality, and at low prices,
AT THE BOWERY RIBBON STORE,
No. 154 Bowery, 3d door above Broome st.
LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

MANTILLAS AND MANTEAU D'ETE.
Madame F. PINCHON has received from Paris FLOMBIERE GOODS for WATERING PLACE CLOAKS. She also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker st.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 357 SIXTH-AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Lace Shawls and Mantillas from auction, very cheap. Also, Black Lace Mitts and Veils. Ribbons and Dress Trimmings of every description, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Riding Hats, Fans, Parasols, &c.; Needlework Sets and Collars, &c., &c. W. EMBERSON.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, June 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE
AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES,
at 15 cents.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, June 6,
500 French Worked Collars, at great bargains.
Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park give notice that a portion of the Park is now complete, and available to persons desiring a short ramble among rocks, lawns and foliage, without going beyond the limits of the City. This finished ground, known as "the Ramble," situated immediately south of the old Receiving Reservoir, is accessible by either the 3d, 6th or 8th av. Railroads, at an expense not exceeding 6 cents.

From the termini of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads, at 59th-st., it is reached through the unfinished portion of the Park.

At the entrance, on 5th-av., opposite 72d-st., a graveled walk commences, leading directly to "the Ramble;" access to this entrance can best be had by the 3d-av. Railroad, leaving the cars at 71st-st.

ANDW. H. GREEN, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK, June 2, 1859.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 13th of June, in Room No. 8, City Hall. The subject of the extension of Church st. from Fulton to Greenwich-st., which will also involve the widening of Trinity place, and widening of Morris and Rector sts. will be considered. All parties interested in the above-named business are hereby notified to attend without further notice. The Committee are very anxious to hear the views of all the property owners on the line of the proposed improvements. The petition and accompanying map will remain in the hands of D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council, for the inspection of parties having an interest in the matter. This will positively be the last meeting of the Committee on this subject.

F. I. A. BOOLE, }
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee on Streets
JOHN LYNES, } Board of Aldermen.
T. S. NIMS, Clerk to Committee on Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on redistricting the Election Districts of the City, having given several notices through the public Press inviting parties interested to attend, hereby give the last intimation of their meeting which will positively be final, on THURSDAY, June 9, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

F. I. A. BOOLE, }
THOMAS STEPHENS, }
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Special
BENJ. T. RHODES, } Committee
GEO. P. BICKFORD, } Common
HAMLIN BABCOCK, } Council.
T. S. NIMS, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEWET & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled solely by WM. COUSLAND and FRED. E. BLISS, who are alone authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1859. (Signed) HENRY W. HEWET,
WM. COUSLAND,
FRED. E. BLISS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day purchased Mr. HENRY W. HEWET'S interest in the firm of HEWET & CO., and will proceed to carry on and continue the publication of *Hewet's Encyclopædia of American Bank Note Currency*, under the firm name of WM. COUSLAND & CO., for their sole account.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1859. WM. COUSLAND,
FRED. E. BLISS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of A. T. MARSH & CO., of Elmira, New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs. FULLER BROTHERS, of No. 36 Warren-st., New-York, are alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
D. B. FULLER,
C. A. FULLER,
J. C. FULLER,
A. T. BATTEL,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1859. A. T. MARSH.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against JACOB J. VAN PELT, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to April 5, 1858, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of the same to the undersigned, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, when the undersigned will make a distribution of the assigned estate of said VAN PELT, among those whose claims shall have been presented to us as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Dec. 15, 1858.
CHARLES W. CORSER,
JONATHAN BEERS,
Assignees of said Jacob J. Van Pelt.
d18-2awSm&W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN—That Abraham Hooley, Jr., of Jersey City, New-Jersey, is not authorized in any way, nor has he been since the 27th ultimo, to act as my agent or attorney, in fact in any business of mine whatsoever; nor will I hold myself responsible for any act of his as my agent or otherwise in any manner whatsoever. GEORGE GROOBY.
JERSEY CITY, June 1, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF BILLIARD TABLES.

As unscrupulous persons in this City are endeavoring to palm off their imitations of my tables on the public, by falsely asserting that a decision has been obtained affecting the patent for my Combination Cushions, I take this opportunity of stating that no decision affecting any of my patents has ever been rendered, and informing the public, pending the measures taken to put an end to the imitations of the outward form of my cushions, that O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, of Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., in this City, are the sole manufacturers of my model tables and combination cushions.
MICHAEL PHELAN.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 13, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858;
NOV. 16, 1858; MARCH 29, 1859.
For sale only by the Manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., and the patentee,
MICHAEL PHELAN,
Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, MANufacturers of Phelan's Billiard Tables, have removed from Nos. 51 and 53 Ann st., to Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., between Broome and Spring sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOAT & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FISH GUANO—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF SUperior servants of known respectability, German, English Scotch Irish and others, with the most unexceptional references. To be seen daily at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of domestics unequaled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKLUS, proprietor, successor to Morris Oehnert.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands all kinds of sewing, together with baby's clothes; would have no objection to take care of a few grown children, or to make herself otherwise useful; can work on Wilson's machine; will take a place for one month or more; if not suited note: will be answered; superior City reference. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation as chambermaid and do clear starching, French fluting, and sewing; would be willing to assist in a nursery if required; has a small knowledge of hair dressing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference from the first families given. Call for two days at No. 160 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable young woman; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady or grown children; has no objection to travel or to go into the country; has good references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th av., in the fancy-store, between 14th and 15th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability; would wish to engage in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have no objections to wait on a lady, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A situation in a respectable family as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to assist in the chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 20 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and do the fine washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 83 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, blanc manges and soups; either City or country would be accepted; best City reference from the first families. Call at No. 114 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing; good City reference given; has lived six years in one place; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 113 St. Mark's place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.; in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a very neat plain sewer; has no objection to go the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 171 Allen st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; is kind to children; the best of City reference for two years. Apply at No. 129 West 31st st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; will assist in the washing; has lived going on four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner 3d-av. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and do light chamberwork; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 47 6th-av. The country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen. for two days at No 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as chambermaid and waitress, would go to the country with a family; the other as nurse to travel in this country; good references. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who never has lived out, as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, if required. Call at No. 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 85 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED ITALIAN LADY, A situation to travel south or Cuba, to take care of a child with a lady and gentleman; has traveled before; references given. Address T. SCHMITT, No. 61 Meserole st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at her present place for two days. Call in Lexington-av., first house above 36th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, or a respectable boarding-house; the best of reference. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable German woman as French or English cook; is a professed cook; wishes to go to Newport with a family; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 3 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2, corner of 17th-st. and 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 74 East 32d-st, between 4th and Lexington avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as child's nurse or to travel with a lady to Europe; a good disposition and the best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 Union-square. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st. Can be seen for a week, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can do all kinds of cooking; the best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at 11 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; has lived in the best families; has good City reference; has no objection to the coarse washing. Apply at No 337 6th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH young woman, a situation as nurse or to travel with a family. Good references given. Apply at No. 272 West 43d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman. the washing of a few ladies' or gentlemen's clothes, at her own house. Call at or address No. 69 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 25 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; the country preferred; good recommendations. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 9th-st Reference given, if required.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as good plain cook, in a small respectable family; is a good baker. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, FOR A young child. For qualifications, &c, apply at No. 14 Lexington av., where she is now employed.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO HAS had much experience in attending upon invalids, desires a situation as nurse. Address, until the 10th inst., Dr. J. VAN NESS, Franklin-av., 4 doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as seamstress in a private family, understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to the country. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 77 West 19th-st, eight doors to the right from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; makes bread, biscuit and pies; is well recommended; has a clean, healthy girl, 4 years old; would like to have her in the house; prefers the country; is well used to it. Call at No. 202 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as chambermaid; would do plain sewing or assist with the fine washing and ironing. The advertiser can come highly recommended and can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days where she has lived, No. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable girl, and assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 195 East 20th-st. Has good City reference. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 133 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A smart girl as nurse or to wait on a lady. Apply for two days at No. 62 West 21st st., New York.

MALES.

A LANDSCAPE GARDENER, OF FIRST-class abilities wishes to become acquainted with the higher classes of New-York and vicinity, especially those building new houses; is very efficient in laying out of new grounds, flower-gardens, kitchen gardens; also, the putting up of green houses, cold or hot, in the most approved plans; fish-ponds, avenues, &c.; all orders executed promptly and tastefully, on the most moderate terms. Address B. G., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; would be willing to assist in a garden; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in English fashion; would have no objection to milk a cow, and would be willing to go to any part of the country; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at C. Francis' saddlery store, No. 39 Bowery, or address J T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife with a family, to go to the country for the Summer months; the man is a good groom and careful driver, the wife would do nursing, waiting, chamberwork or washing and ironing. Both have good reference for capacity and capability. Will hire for a moderate salary. Have no incumbrance; are in want of a situation. A note addressed to P. K., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, for two days, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable single young man; he perfectly understands his business, and the care, treatment and management of gentlemen's horses, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer. No objection to go to any part of the country. Is an excellent groom and good driver, and can give excellent references. Address J. NOLAN, Bergen Point Post-office, or Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-rate gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener. Address P. R. GARDENER, at Messrs Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., who have known the advertiser long.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable Protestant man, who fully understands his business in regard to waiting, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City and country; can act as footman if required; no objection to the country. Can be seen or heard of until suited, by addressing R. C. D., No. 122 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a competent man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care and management of horses, and is a steady, careful driver; has five years' recommendation, and is of a most obliging disposition; will get the best City reference from his last place. Address THOMAS D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a man who understands his business, and who has lived for several years with some of the first families; has no objection to go in the country. He can procure the best of City reference. Call at No 257 7th-av., between 25th and 27th sts., second floor, front room, or at No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who has lived for 20 years in the most respectable family now in the country, which his last testimonial will tell, and can be proved by Mr. G. Thorburn, who knows him during that time. Address a note to J. M. THORBURN, No. 15 John-st., for P. C.; it will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, active, sober man, who perfectly understands his business, as his testimonials will certify for nine years' driving in this City; no objection to go in the country if required. Address WILLIAM, at the store of John J. Morris, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, coaches and harness; can break young horses to saddle or harness. Ladies or gentlemen in want of a man in that capacity will address R. K., No. 12 Union Court, University place, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady young man who understands the care and management of horses and willing to devote his time to the interests of his employer. Good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. No objection to any part of the country. Address J. R., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A COACHMAN'S or coachman and groom's situation; is a good careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses, or would take a coachman's and gardener's situation; no objection to City or country. Can be seen until engaged. Address P. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable Protestant single young man, who perfectly understands his business—the care and management of horses; is a good gardener, willing and agreeable. Has the best reference from his last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; has good City reference; has just left his place, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer; he is active and obliging. A note addressed to J. H., Hart's fruit store, 4th-st., between Green and Wooster, or No. 91 East 16th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address R. P. T., No. 811 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 Broadway, in the coach factory, for J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, very stout, and willing to work; understands the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's establishment; has good references as to sobriety, honesty, &c. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with the best of reference, a situation as coachman, gardener or farmer; is a steady driver; understands the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; can milk and is a good farmer in general; is willing to make himself useful; is clean and tidy. Apply at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business, in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived four years. Can be seen at No. 1 Washington-alley, first stables from 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, EXPERIENCED MAN, a situation to travel with and take care of an invalid gentleman; has had eight years' experience in a similar situation to the family of his late employer and attendant physicians; he can refer for capability and integrity. Apply at the Drug Store, No. 809 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle man, a situation as coachman in the country; would work in the garden and make himself generally useful to his employer; has satisfactory reference—one year with last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress in a respectable family, who has done waiting this last eight years, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man lately from Europe; understands his business perfectly; has the best of recommendation. No objection to town or country. Address BUTLER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office. Can be seen from 11 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG Scotchman; understands kitchen gardening, the taking care and driving of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. M., or apply at Smith's seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A MOST WORTHY YOUNG MAN, who speaks French and English, a situation; he has been in a first class china store for a long time; the best of recommendation. Call, for a week, at No. 169 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH OF 15, A SITUATION IN a wholesale store or office; writes a good hand, is smart and correct at figures and can give the best of references as to honesty, &c.; has been three years in his former place. Address J. Mc C., Box 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a steady, sober man, willing to make himself generally useful. Address E., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended German man as gardener or as coachman; understands both branches perfectly, and is willing and obliging. Call at No. 409 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a store, to do any kind of work; is willing to make himself useful. Address E. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, and to take care of a team of horses; has good City reference. Address J. H. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DRIVE HORSE AND cart or express wagon; no objections to go in the country as driver. Call or address GEORGE H. SINCLAIR, No. 75 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man. Apply at No. 117 Essex-st., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one that thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would take care of a small garden; would prefer the country; the very best of reference can be produced. Address C. D., Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT in a store as salesman (book preferred.) The best City references can be given. Salary not so much the object as that of being employed. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEman recently admitted to the bar, a situation in some office where business will be given as a compensation for services. Address LEX, Box No. 2,939, Post-office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN furnish excellent testimonials as to character and capacity and who has been in a lawyer's office over two years, wishes to become clerk in a good law office. Prompt attention will be paid to communications addressed to CLERK, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, TRUSTWORTHY, SENSIBLE woman, for general housework in a small English family, at fair wages. One kind to children would find a very comfortable and considerate home, like the late servant d. d, who was an invalid when engaged, and who stayed about five years. Call at No. 170 West 25th-st. Take 8th-av. cars.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, IN THE office of an advertising agency; must be willing to work, write a good hand, reside with his parents, and furnish good testimonials of character; salary, first year, $150. Address in own handwriting ADVERTISING AGENT, *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, AN AMERICAN OF character energy and business habits. He must be over 40 years of age, and well known in the City. Address, with place of residence, K. A. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FINISHER, TO TAKE charge of an iron railing establishment in this City. Address a B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office. Also, a good forger, that thoroughly understands the above business. Address as above.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-RATE salesman and stock keeper in my lace department; one who understands his business and will attend to it can have a situation immediately. R. H. MACY, No. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend in an office; one residing with his parents on the East side of the City preferred. Apply after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 266 South st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A DRY GOODS house, a young man who has had some experience in business. Salary first year $200. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 729 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND iron. One competent and willing may obtain a good situation by calling at No. 40 West 29th-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD MOULDERS for fine castings. Apply at No. 212 East 26th st.

WELL RECOMMENDED SERVANTS CAN be provided with first-class situations at the Servants' Institute No. 149 Grand st. Cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, wanted immediately. Also, girls for hotels, in all capacities. Also, a farmer and wife wanted, to take charge of a small place in the country.

INSTRUCTION.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.—The second term of this institution will commence on the third day of October, 1859, at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, opposite to the Astor Library, New-York, and will continue until May 15, 1860.

The course of study occupies two years, and is so arranged that a complete view is given during each year of the subjects embraced within it. The plan of instruction includes the various branches of Common Law, Equity, Admiralty and Commercial Law, and especial attention will be given to all the topics embraced within the recent rule of the Supreme Court prescribing the studies requisite for admission to the bar.

It will be the aim of the School, to make its students systematic and thorough in their attainments. It proceeds upon the principle, that the science of Jurisprudence is to be inculcated by the approved modes of teaching the fundamental principles of other sciences, by the use of text books and by the drill of the recitation room, with supplementary lectures and expositions, oral and written.

The text books used will be announced to the classes as they are needed

The first year of the course will be occupied with the study of commentaries upon Municipal Law, of the law of Contracts and of Real Estate. The second year includes Equity Jurisprudence, Commercial and Admiralty Law, Evidence, Pleading and Practice. Particular attention will be given to the law of Real Estate.

The regular and systematic instruction of the students upon the various topics of legal science is under the control of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT. Courses of lectures will also be delivered

By Prof. DWIGHT, upon Constitutional Law, upon the History of the Roman Law, and as supplementary to the general course of instruction, upon various topics of Municipal Law.

By FRANCIS LIEBER, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, (comprehending the usual number of 25 to 30 lectures;) on the State, (embracing a view of the origin, development, objects and history of Political Society,) and on the history of Political Literature:

On Political Ethics:

On Punishment, including its history, statistics, and a view of the penal theories, systems and codes of modern times. Also

By Prof. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, on Moral Philosophy.

A course of lectures will also be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence. The name of the lecturer will be hereafter announced.

The following members of the New-York Bar have also consented to lecture on legal subjects during the term: WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THEODORE SEDGWICK, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, and ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

The Law Library of the College, which has been greatly enlarged, will be deposited in the building for the use of the students.

Moot Courts will be held at stated times, conducted upon the usual plan.

Any person of good moral character, whether a graduate of any College or not, may be admitted to either of the classes. The degree of LL. B. will be conferred upon such students as shall have pursued, to the satisfaction of the Trustees and the Professor of Municipal Law, the entire course of study, and shall have passed the requisite examination.

A series of prizes has been established, four in number, to be awarded to such members of the School as shall have attained the highest excellence in their respective classes. These prizes will be awarded annually, commencing in the Spring of 1860. All may compete for the first series who have been connected with the School during the past year, and all others who may join the Senior Class at the opening of the next term, not having been, at or before the time of their entrance, admitted to the Bar.

The sums awarded will be:

For the first prize two hundred and fifty dollars.
For the second prize, two hundred dollars.
For the third prize, one hundred and fifty dollars.
For the fourth prize, one hundred dollars.

The successful candidates may elect to receive the amount in money, medals or books The tests to which the candidates for these prizes will be expected to submit will be announced at or near the opening of the next term.

The tuition fees are $75 per year, payable in advance, which will admit the students to all the lectures.

By order of the Trustees of the College, and the Committee on the Law School.

CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
President of Columbia College.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, New-York, June 7, 1859.

AN EDUCATED LADY, WHO HAS MUCH experience in teaching and in the management of children, would take two or three to board and instruct, for a moderate compensation. Her residence is on 85th-st., between the Bloomingdale Road and the Hudson River; a beautiful and airy location, and within a few minutes' walk of three churches, one Presbyterian and two Episcopal. Unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address Mrs. HILL, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Summer term commenced May 2. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, General M. I. LOCKWOOD; Prof. H. HINDE, First Assistant. For catalogue, apply to the Principal, White Plains.

TO PARENTS.—A LADY LIVING IN UPPER Morrisania wishes the care of two or three children to board and educate, if desired; would take them to the country during the Summer; best of references given. Address ALMA MATER, Box 101 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, PROFESSOR OF THE Piano Forte, and pupil of some of the first masters, is desirous of giving lessons. Schools and families attended. The highest references given. Address Mrs. H. L. U., No. 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful educator—formerly of New-York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. Address PRINCIPAL, Box 115 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY, OF VERY DOmestic habits, having much experience, and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding school, or as governess to small children, or would take the supervision of a widower's family; would be found unexceptionable in any capacity; no objections to any healthy part of the country, a pleasant and permanent home being sought. Address J. H. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY OF refinement desires to obtain a situation as governess, to teach the English branches, in some respectable family, where she can have a home, or as companion to lady; has no objections to travel, either in the City or country; can give the best of references. Address M. L., Box No. 163 East 35th st.

A LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches to children under 15 years of age, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family, (the South preferred.) Salary, $150, with traveling expenses and board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Miss Z. HALL, Brooklyn Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH LADY, who speaks Spanish, or a French lady speaking English perfectly and Spanish, as resident governess, a short distance from the City, to instruct a child of ten years in elementary English branches. Apply at No. 36 St. Mark's-place.

TEACHERS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess. Is capable of instructing in English, French, and music, and can furnish good references. Address, S. P., No. 168 1st av., New-York.

A STUDENT, ABOUT TO ENTER THE Senior Class at College, wishes to engage as private Tutor of the Classics and higher English during the Summer months. Terms moderate. Good references given. Address Box B., New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as governess in a private family; no objections to go traveling with a family; is thoroughly competent to teach all the higher English branches, music, French, drawing, mezzotint and colored crayons. Address A. W. P., No. 194 Court st., Brooklyn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA—IL POLIUTO.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—THE RIVALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COURT AND STAGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE REBEL COASTER—O'NEIL THE GREAT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—INGOMAR—KING'S GARDENER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—DRED.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—ROBBING THE MAIL.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES.

PALACE GARDEN—CONCERTS—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.

North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.

Western Mail *vià* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vià* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vià* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vià* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday morning the President and Secretaries THOMPSON and FLOYD returned to Washington from their visit to North Carolina, and a Cabinet meeting was immediately held for the discussion of Mexican affairs, at which it is understood the President declared his intention to let the whole subject lie over until the next meeting of Congress, except as to the protection, so far as possible, of American interests, at all points accessible to our war vessels.

A horrible poisoning case has just come to light at Montague, Sussex County, N. J. A Doctor named WICKHAM induced a man named COTE to have his wife's life insured, and as she was to be confined in a short time, they arranged that she should be poisoned during her sickness, and that the insurance money should be divided between them. Dr. WICKHAM, however, chanced not to be present when she was confined, and another physician was called in, who left the mother and child doing well. In about a week WICKHAM called, and took occasion to administer something to the woman, who died in twenty minutes afterwards. After she had been buried, it transpired, through the investigation of the Insurance Company, that WICKHAM had given her a large quantity of arsenic. The husband confessed the whole transaction. WICKHAM, at last accounts, was at large.

The case of Judge WATROUS will be brought to the attention of Congress again at the next session. The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute the charge against him. It is alleged that Government records prove that the Judge was appointed by President POLK through the influence of parties implicated in Texas land frauds.

Another effort is being made to improve the mail communication between New-York and New-Orleans. The representatives of several of the Southern railroads have been in consultation at Washington with the Post Office Department, and are now in Philadelphia, where they design to-day to meet representatives of the lines between New-York and Washington, for the purpose of arranging the terms and schedules for carrying the mails with certainty, and with an increased rate of speed.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the bill of W. H. AUTHUR & Co., for stationery furnished the different Boards, amounting to $5,800, was allowed. The Commission appointed to superintend the erection of the new City Hall reported that the sum of $250,000 was altogether inadequate for the work; that counsel had advised them it would be illegal to undertake the erection of the building in sections, calling for subsequent appropriations, as they should be deemed necessary, and that they could take no further action until the Board of Supervisors had taken measures to secure a larger appropriation. The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The second inquest on the body of FANNY DEANE, the actress, was held, yesterday, at the Coroner's office, in Bay Ridge. Her immediate relatives were examined as to the state of feeling existing between herself and her husband, HALSEY, previous to her disappearance, and as to the circumstances which, in their opinion, may have led to her death. No positive testimony as to the direct incentive to the deed was elicited, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by accident."

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT delivered an address, last evening, before the Historical Society, on the Life of JONATHAN EDWARDS, the celebrated New-England theologian. Appropriate notice was taken of HUMBOLDT'S death. A very large audience was in attendance.

Tar River, yesterday, won the great four mile race at Eclipse Course. *Bill Dearing* came in second best, and *Slasher* and *Eaglis* were distanced. There were about 4,000 people at the Course. An extra race between *Agitator*, *Glencona* and *Daphne* was won by the former. The time was not extraordinary.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session at Albany yesterday. Immediately after the opening of the Court the death of NICHOLAS HILL was announced by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., who delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. The Court subsequently made an order expressing sympathy with Mr. HILL'S family, and directing the proceedings to be entered on the records of the Court.

The Court of General Sessions was busily occupied yesterday. On Recorder BARNARD taking his seat on the bench, a Grand Jury was sworn, and the Recorder delivered a brief but able charge. Some pleas of guilty, to minor offences, were received, and sentences deferred. PATRICK ROLAN was then tried for a felonious assault, with a hatchet, on his wife, JULIA ROLAN, with intent to kill. The assault occurred on February 2, the cause being jealousy. It was evident that the prisoner's provocation was great, and the jury, in convicting him, recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. JOHN MCDONALD was tried for the murder of his brother, MICHAEL MCDONALD, on April 22. The details of the case, of which a report will be found in our law intelligence, together with the testimony of Dr. RANNEY, proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner was insane. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of the Court. SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, is to be tried to-day, for the murder of his father-in-law, in Sullivan-street, in January. The Recorder has a busy time before him during this session of the Court.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands, including Middling Uplands at 10⅞c. ℔ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour at essentially unchanged rates. Grain was very lightly dealt in. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention. Pork was in good request at improved prices. Lard and Beef were heavy and languid. Common Resin was actively sought after, and was very firm. Rice and Tobacco were inactive. Freights were dull.

A KILLING FROST.—The chilly nor'-wester o Saturday night, which suddenly swooped down upon us, as full of icy particles as though the opposite side of the North River were a *mer de glace*, was a sufficient warning of damage done to the crops in the West. But the actual harm done by this sudden blast appears to have been much more disastrous than could have been anticipated. The injury to the crops, and even in some cases, to the hardier kinds of fruit, appears to have extended from Canada West as far South as Cincinnati. But the point of greatest cold seems to have been the neighborhood of Buffalo, wher nearly every kind of vegetation, according to the reports, has been destroyed. In the environs of Cincinnati, where the promise of the vintage was most encouraging, the grapes have suffered severely, and all through Ohio and Northern Indiana, not only the corn, but the wheat and the potatoes have been seriously injured. In some parts of Western New-York the ground was frozen, and at Williamsville it is reported that ice formed of the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Reports of similar disasters come from Canada; but the effects of the frost do not appear to have extended east of Cayuga Bridge. Several days, of course, must elapse before the real extent of the disaster can be accurately ascertained. The whole tenor of the intelligence from every part of the Union in relation to the growing crops has been so glowing, and so prophetic of a splendid harvest, that news of a different complexion might naturally have been anticipated to act as a tonic on the market and prevent the prices of grain from receding; and it is quite possible that some of the reports which have already reached us may have been considerably exaggerated to suit the purposes of speculators. But we fear there is too much truth in many of them. In Canada, however, it is stated that the frost has killed the weevil without killing the wheat, thus producing positive good; and in Southern Illinois the wheat harvest had already commenced. Among the disasters at Buffalo, the papers of that flowery region loudly lament the loss of their dahlia crop, and "a kill of *lilia lancifolia*."

The effect of this severe frost has not yet been perceptible on the Corn Exchange. The prices of grain having failed to advance, although private dispatches from the West have given reports not less discouraging than those which have been published.

Kossuth on the War.

We make room in our columns to-day for the very striking and elaborate speech delivered by KOSSUTH at the London Tavern, on the 20th of May, before a public meeting, "called to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy," and presided over by the Lord Mayor. This speech is, in many particulars, worthy of special attention. In the first place, it embodies a most clear, eloquent, and admirable exposition of the actual interests now at stake in the Italian war. The celebrated Hungarian orator of 1848 was himself again in drawing the picture of Europe as she stands to-day in the dawn of the great contest between the ideas of nationality and independence represented by the arms of France and Italy, and the idea of legitimacy and compression incarnated in the policy of Austria. As a masterly sketch of the causes which have led to the present conflict, of its elemental conditions, and of the issues to which it may rationally be expected to lead, this speech of KOSSUTH can hardly be commended with too much warmth. It is calm in statement, although it glows with the natural feeling of a patriot who thinks the hour of his nation's deliverance, after ten years of sad and silent expectation, may be at last about about to strike. It analyzes the action of the English Government in the crisis, with a forbearance which detracts nothing from the scathing force of the suggested sarcasm. It deals with the prejudiced and passionate notions of Southern Germany from an elevated and catholic point of view, which enables the reader to recognize their origin in national feelings not altogether to be condemned, while he cannot fail to see how fatal their consequences might easily be to the welfare of Germany herself as well as of the rest of Europe, were they suffered to have their full and angry course. And it sets forth the reasons, founded upon a considerate study of his own personal and dynastic interests, for supposing that NAPOLEON III. must really mean what he says when he declares that he draws the sword not for the conquest, but for the liberation of Italy. As the testimony of a statesman who has been the ally and friend of all the most advanced democracy of Europe for years, the frank and sensible language used by KOSSUTH on this point, affords a wholesome contrast to the frantic fury with which a knot of financial fanatics, through their organ, the London *Times*, persist in reiterating the foolish outcries of half a century ago. It is quite natural that, as the correspondent of the London *Globe* writes under date of May 22, the oration of the Hungarian leader should "be devoured in Paris as a full reply to the thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January." KOSSUTH has at least this great advantage over those who interpret the signs of the times in another sense, that he draws his inferences from interests which all men can judge of and weigh for themselves, while those who differ from him are forced to bear out their views of the policy of France by hypothetical assumptions of what they aver to be the "intentions" of the French Emperor. But the intrinsic excellence of KOSSUTH'S oration is not its only claim on the public attention. It indicates the growing probability that Austria may ere long find herself forced to sustain on her Eastern frontier, a struggle still more desperate and deadly than that which she is now waging in the South. A great change has indeed come over the face of things in Hungary since the armies of Russia saved the crown of ST. STEPHEN to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The cruelly astute policy of SCWARZENBERG has been carried out with such success as to entangle the Magyar population in a network of new proprietors and new colonists favorable to Austrian centralization, and careless of old Hungarian rights. But the indomitable spirit of the proud Hungarian race still burns with the ancient fire, and time has not so well consolidated the work of the oppressor, that a vigorous revolt of the oppressed, especially if seconded by the arms and the good-will of great empires hostile to the Austrian sway, may not in a little while undo it all and bring it to the earth. As an open publication made in the face of Europe of a deliberate purpose to organize such a revolt, the speech of the Hungarian Ex-Governor becomes a political fact of the first importance. Nor is there less significance in the circumstances which attended its delivery. It was spoken in the presence of a crowded audience, representing the wealth and weight of the commercial classes in the British capital. From that audience it received pregnant evidences of applause and sympathy, and the neutrality which it recommends for England, a *real* neutrality, unstained with such audacious partiality for the cause of Austria as the Derby Government has so shamelessly and so senselessly avowed, was virtually indorsed by the meeting as the wish and the will of the City of London. In this respect, the meeting of the 20th of May may fairly be regarded as the most effective demonstration yet made in England by the more influential middle classes of English society, in favor of that Italian cause which the "leading journal" of England and the English Ministry have been so earnestly bent upon blackening and misrepresenting in the eyes of their countrymen. The very serious blunders in relation to matters of fact into which the "leading journal" has been seduced by its desperate devotion to the Anti-Napoleonic cause, have unquestionably contributed to open the eyes of intelligent Englishmen to the absurdities—and the worse than absurdities—in the name of which English opinion has been asked to abandon the leadership of liberal Europe to France, and to put England into a position equally paltry and perilous. The mistakes of the Ministry in regard to the commercial aspects of the case must also have their effect in the same sense, and the voice of London City will hardly have been raised in vain. When the Government of Lord DERBY shall be forced in full Parliament to state its reasons for arming England so suddenly, and at so great an expense, from shore to shore; and to explain its course in respect to Tuscany; and to make public the real condition of its relations as well with Russia and Prussia as with France, it is quite probable that England may be awakened to a full sense of her situation; that she may recognize the shallow character of the devices which have duped her into suffering herself to be made the tool and so nearly the accomplice of Austria; and that she may put forth her true national character with an energy which shall expel the intriguers of the Court-faction from power, and enable her to protect her proper position in Europe without succumbing to the passions of a German clique, or wantonly insulting the rulers and the people of the great Empire with whose alliance she has trifled so madly.

England in Mexico.

The excessive servility with which the British Minister at Mexico has played the spaniel to the Reactionary faction, has at last extracted a growl from the observant watchdogs at home. The London *Times* thinks Mr. OTWAY wholly in the wrong. It points to the American recognition of JUAREZ as a precedent which the British Government cannot too promptly adopt; and in the repression of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA, and their respective and personal followings, and in the disarmament of the Church, discovers the only plan of redemption for Mexico. It is no reason for taking exceptions to sound sense that it comes late upon the field. Still less can we quarrel with the causes which give occasion for its display. What matters it to us if, in its renewed Anti-Gallican zeal, the *Times* shudders at the strict subordination and absolute submission of Mr. OTWAY to the pleasure and the policy of M. DE GABRIAC, the French Envoy? What if it looks with vexation and distrust on the conspicuous part played by the French squadron before Vera Cruz, and yearns for a restoration of independence to British diplomacy in Mexico and elsewhere? The result to ourselves is no wise modified by these petty considerations. It is enough, for any purpose which the American people may cherish, that England desires to substitute an *entente cordiale* with the United States, in regard to Mexican affairs, for her previous subserviency to the notions of the Minister of France, and that thus the final blow promises now to be struck at the miserable political profligates who for two years past have played at hazard with Mexican interests and foreign rights, but with all the Foreign Ministers, save our own, for backers and stakeholders.

For all immediate purposes, however, unless the proposed recognition of the Constitutional Government be attended by a withdrawal of that unfriendly financial policy which impoverishes its exchequer, no practical result can be expected to follow from any change in the existing relations between Mexico and Great Britain. The ruinous tariff imposed upon the trade of Vera Cruz by menacing men-of-war's men last December, and the extraordinary terms dictated to the Liberals touching the collection and disposition of the Customs' revenues, must be suspended at all risks, even at the risk of offending John Bull. It is barely possible that the extremely amiable temper towards ourselves which that sulky impersonation of the British commonwealth is now disposed to cultivate may lead him to listen to any friendly suggestions which we may have to make on this topic; but the supposition is rather sanguine. British relations with Mexico are strictly pecuniary. They are controlled not by the sentiments of the British people, but by the sensitiveness of British creditors. To ask any relaxation of that mortal grasp which Lord MALMESBURY, as a bum-bailiff deputed by the money-lenders of Lombard-street, has fastened upon the shoulder of our neighbor, is therefore to indulge in an extravagance only equaled by the fanaticism of those who hope for justice, and clemency, and liberty in Europe under Austrian auspices. We can only have a good understanding with Great Britain on condition of our connivance in the unjust and extortionate system of diplomacy dictated by her bondholding subjects. It is not then worth considering whether the projected Anglo-American alliance in Mexico may not be wisely postponed just long enough to permit the Mexican Liberals to release themselves from the deadly grasp now fixed upon them, and to take breath, as a preparation for the cordial embrace which England is ready to offer at a word from us. Would it not be prudent for this Government to intimate, as quietly as may be, to President JUAREZ, the propriety of revising all existing commercial and financial arrangements at Vera Cruz, without any regard to recent British dictation? What the Mexican Liberals want, is not soft words, but hard money. Those are their true friends who will put them in the way of filling their coffers and taking care of their enemies after their own fashion.

THE PRINCESS HARRIET ON THE HUDSON.—Monday was a gala day at West Point. The venerable walls of Fort Putnam must have thrilled with a strange sort of notion that the old royal days had come back once more; that the King was enjoying his own again; and that a royal daughter of his royal house was on her "progress" through the land.

For on Monday afternoon the telegraph roused all the gallant young Cadets into enthusiasm with the news that the national vessel *Harriet Lane* was on her way up the Hudson with the lovely lady whose name she bears, and a suite of faithful equerries. Escorted by General WARD, of this City, Colonel HARDEE, of the Federal army, and a select staff of knights and gentlemen, the niece of the President was carried in triumph up the river to visit the Military Academy. Salutes welcomed the arrival of the steamer with its precious freight; the Cadets in martial array were passed in review, as the militia at Aldershot might be by Britain's Queen; the honors of the place were honorably done by the brave who preside over its destinies; and after a delightful excursion the company returned to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn on the same night.

We chronicle this expedition with real pleasure, as an indication that we are not to be wholly given over to the debasing tendencies of that extreme democracy which inspires the conservatives of England with so vivid a horror of our deleterious example.

We may now be allowed to hope that when Mr. BUCHANAN cleanses his hands in a public railway washbowl, and performs his toilette on a railway platform, in preference to the privacy of a secluded apartment, he is merely gratifying his own personal instincts and indulging in his own personal habits, and not at all establishing a principle inseparable from the existence of free institutions. The regal style in which the *Harriet Lane* was put at the service of her accomplished namesake proves that the President knows how to respect the dignity of his office, and that the slightly slouching personal tricks, of which so much has been made by the enemies of republicanism, were merely the expressions of his own will and pleasure. JAMES I. of England was a dowdy, without being a Democrat; and there is really no reason to suppose that in the case of JAMES III. of America any more intimate connection exists between the ways of the man and the views of the President. The princely entertainment of a public ship for the service of the President's family says more for his political tendencies than volumes of platform speeches, or days of public ablution.

THE SUMMER OPERA.—Austria is famous for her diplomacy. A casualty overtook her forces at the Academy on Monday night. There was a postponement and the promise of a retreat. But Mr. STRAKOSCH instantly covered himself with a programme of superb and dazzling mystery. The diplomatic mistrust of the Austrian having thus accomplished a victory, the balance of the week will, of course, be devoted to a species of musical rejoicing. Opera to-night, to-morrow, on Friday and on Saturday. Singers on a war footing, and the public expected to pay the war tax. It is clearly impossible for prima donnas of reputation to settle their hotel bills, or for agents to emancipate themselves from fatal legal attachments unless the public *does* pay.

And, really, Mr. STRAKOSCH merits all that he asks. He has brought us an excellent company—Signorina CORTESI, herself alone a host, leading back BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and the rest—and he has conducted the season so far with energy and liberality. The weather has been against him—the stars in their courses have fought against STRAKOSCH—but he has not been without a fair proportion of appreciative and profitable support from the *habitués* of the Academy. At this time of the year a manager is very apt to resemble a boat between two currents, and, doubly drifted, to come to a stand-still. The City people move out, and the country people move in; the population is so much on the move that it loses sight of the opera-house and of every other place of amusement. It is too busy to take its pleasure. A few weeks later managers will have other and more easily-delighted audiences. Those who are not of the migrating kind owe to Mr. STRAKOSCH to lend him their assistance now. A company so thorough and complete should not be allowed to suffer through a base consideration of balmy breezes, country rides, strawberries and cream and other non-Metropolitan products, which yield but a brief and idle joy.

Death of the Ban Jellachich.

By a curious coincidence, the steamer which brings intelligence of the reappearance of KOSSUTH as a director of the public opinion of England, also conveys to us the tidings of the death of KOSSUTH'S old enemy, the Ban JELLACHICH. The Ban had long been laboring under a disease of the chest, which caused his death at Agram, in Croatia, about the 20th of May.

JOSEPH BARON VON JELLACHICH, Ban of Croatia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia, was born Oct. 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father was a Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Austrian service, and died in 1810. At the age of nine years, JELLACHICH was presented to the Emperor FRANCIS, who noticed him favorably on account of his quick and bold answers, and placed him in the Military Academy of the Thereseum. At the age of eighteen, having completed his military education, JELLACHICH entered the Austrian cavalry service with the rank of sub-lieutenant; in 1831 marched to Italy, remained there four years, returned to Croatia, and was for some time engaged in the bloody warfare on the Bosnian frontier. This was the beginning of his long military career. In 1837, he was made a major in Archduke ERNEST'S regiment; in 1842, was promoted to a colonelcy, and figured at the battle of Pasvid. During this time he observed with a watchful eye the course of political movements, and seized the occasion of the troubles which preceded the outbreak of 1848 to advance his own ambitious interests. The Croats, cherishing the idea of their distinct nationality, and consumed with jealousy of the rising power of the Magyar, listened with extreme readiness to the fiery appeals of JELLACHICH in opposition to the Hungarian sentiment. Working artfully upon their national prejudices, JELLACHICH succeeded in persuading them to send an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to defend the integrity of the Empire in the troubles which were then beginning to arise, and to this offer was joined the prayer that JELLACHICH might be appointed their Ban. The prayer of the Croats was granted; JELLACHICH returned to the South as Ban of the Three Kingdoms, Privy Councilor Field-Marshal, and Commander-in-Chief of the Banat, and the Warasdin and Carlstadt districts. His influence rapidly increased, and he was entirely unscrupulous in the methods adopted for enforcing his authority. The Hungarians soon had reason to experience the deadly animosity of JELLACHICH and his Croats. They believed that his appointment as Ban of Crotia without the knowledge of the Hungarian Ministers—whose assent they contended was necessary to give validity to the appointment—was but a means of attaining the end at which the Austrian Government aimed, viz., a breach with Hungary. Yet, to avoid causes of difference, the Hungarian Ministers acquiesced in his appointment, and invited the Ban to put himself in communication with them. JELLACHICH replied to this invitation by declaring that the constitutional connection between Hungary and Croatia had been totally changed, and forbidding Croat magistrates from holding any communication whatever with the Hungarian Government. A mandate was issued ordering the Ban to repair to Innspruck to answer for his conduct; but the insincerity of the Austrian Government in ordering this examination was fully manifested by the result. It was the suggestion of the Archduke JOHN that a middle course should be pursued; the Ban was neither censured nor praised; he was permitted to address the Emperor in a long harangue, and he shrewdly contrived to gain the good-will of the House of Hapsburg by declaring his devotion to its fortunes. The fate of Hungary was from that time fixed. The Ban returned to his own country, stronger than before, and soon appeared as the leader of the forces opposed to the Hungarian patriots. He invaded Hungary, but was beaten at the battle of Velencze, and was forced to retreat. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined the forces under WINDISCHGRATZ. The allied armies then reëntered Hungary, and began the war, which was continued through two bloody campaigns, and ended with the intervention of the Russians. At the termination of the war, however, the Croats made the discovery that while the Hungarians had been humbled, their own liberties had been bartered for the favor of the Austrian Court, and their reverence for the Ban was suddenly turned to hate. The Ban lay under the suspicion of having betrayed his people, and never fully regained his popularity.

At the close of the war, JELLACHICH returned to Agram, and was reinstated with the dignity of Ban, and the military command of the Sclavonic provinces. His first leisure moments appear to have been devoted to the muses; for in 1850 he published at Vienna a volume of poetry (*Gedichte*,) which the critics pronounced to be abounding in grace and sentiment. When the Montenegrin war broke out in 1853, he was intrusted with the command of the Austrian Army of Observation upon the Lower Danube; and held a high military position in the movements resulting from the Crimean war. Since the announcement of peace, however, he had fallen under the suspicion of the Court of Vienna; had lost all marks of confidence; and spent his closing days under the weight of Imperial displeasure.

DEATH OF FANNY DEANE, THE ACTRESS.

SECOND INQUEST.

Testimony of her Brother, her Sister, her Mother and her Servant-maid.

VERDICT OF DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

DISCHARGE OF THE PERSONS SUSPECTED.

The second formal investigation as to the cause of the death of FANNY DEANE, whose body was found floating close to the beach at Fort Hamilton on last Sunday afternoon, began and ended yesterday at Bay Ridge. The interest or curiosity which the discovery and identification of her remains excited throughout the neighborhood, in the first instance, appeared to have completely subsided, save so far as her relatives and those more directly concerned in the result of the inquest, were affected by it.

The little room which formed one of the wings of the Coroner's grocery store, with its coarse deal wainscoting and ceiling freshly whitewashed, was barely filled. It was only after a protracted delay that the straggling jurors, the straggling reporters, and the small contingent of aimless passers-by who made up "the Public," were positively led to understand that the proceedings were about to begin. The meagre groups who were conversing outside, and the small crowd of inquisitive gentlemen who had been for some time indulging themselves variously within, made a simultaneous rush for the limited apartment before mentioned, which contained an improvised bench, several chairs and stools, a solitary inkstand, and two tables, the largest of which was of course instantaneously monopolized by the "gentlemen of the Press."

The names of the jurors are George T. Ball, (the foreman,) J. R. Bennett, J. B. Wardell, Martin Bennett, Walter Smith, and Wm. H. Boyle.

In the course of the proceedings there were present MRS. DEANE; her daughter, EMILY A. ARUNDEL; her three sons, one of whom was accompanied by his wife; MARY LYONS, who was the servant-maid of Mrs. HALSEY; and Mr. HALSEY himself, in charge of Mr. Deputy Superintendent FOLK. Mr. WM. CLARK attended as counsel on behalf of Mr. WELLS, who was also present; Mr. WM. H. ANTHON appeared as counsel for the family, and Mr. PLACE represented the husband.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TENNYSON.

The first witness called was Mr. Wm. D. Tennyson, who, in answer to the interrogatories of the Coroner and several of the jurors, answered as follows:

Question—Where do you live? Answer—In West Fourth-street.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Halsey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—I wish you would state to the jury what you know of this case, particularly.

Witness—In regard to what particulars?

Coroner—In regard to when she went away, and at what time of day.

Witness—I was not home then, and I could only tell that from hearsay.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge at what time she left the house.

Q.—Who does know? A.—My mother knows, and my sister knows.

Q.—Does the brother who is here know? A.—No, Sir; the only thing that I could say in the matter is that there were some facts that Mr. Halsey told me in a conversation about going to find a place to shoot snipe; I don't know whether that would have any bearing on the case; if it has, I will state it.

Coroner—No, I think not.

After a consultation with Mr. Anthon, the Coroner informed the witness that he might make the statement he had suggested.

Witness—On the morning of the 27th I was walking down Broadway in company with my brother, Mr. Charles T. Deane, when a conversation arose relative to snipe-shooting; Mr. Halsey remarked that he would like to know a place where there was snipe-shooting; I made the remark that I should also like to know a place; the result of it was that he was to find some place where we could all get guns, and go and have a day's sport; he said he would, and that he thought that along the shore of Long Island, there being some low ground there, there might be some good snipe-shooting; to the best of my recollection, on the 28th, I asked him if he had found a place, and, also, to the best of my recollection he said that he had rather that he had been down on the shore as he had not found any place that was good for anything; I think on the Tuesday following, the 31st July, he made the remark that he had found a place where there was good snipe shooting in July; he said it was in New-Jersey; that is all I have to state about that matter; I would state that on the 23d he was out all night, and he told me he had been gambling; I asked him on Friday night after her (Mrs. Halsey's) disappearance, and on his return from East Albany, what surprise he had for her on Wednesday; he said it was to take her out, as I understood, to Morristown, in Jersey, to show her a house that was there; on the morning after her loss he came into my room and appeared to be in great trouble at her disappearance; I also knew of him to be out frequently all night.

By the Foreman—Q.—You say that he came home one night about twelve o'clock, and told you that he had been gambling? A.—No, Sir.

Foreman—I understood you to say so.

Witness—No, I said that he was out all night on the 23d, and that he told me he had been gambling.

Q.—How? A.—I lost $112 out of my pocket that night, and he being out all night, before I went to work to investigate about it, I went to his room and asked him where he had been, and he told me he had been gambling.

To a Juror—He told me the following morning he had been gambling.

Q.—What were the reasons for doing so? A.—The reasons were that I had lost my pocket-book that night, containing $112 and notes.

Q.—You said that on Friday, on his return from Albany, you asked him what was the surprise that he said he had for your sister; when did he first tell you that he had any surprise for her? A.—I understood from my mother, or my sister, I think, or some one in the house.

Q.—When were you told that? A.—I must have been told that on that Friday or the Thursday.

Q.—This was the Friday after your sister's disappearance? A.—I am not positive whether it was the Thursday or Friday after; all I know of this is that I was told that, and that led me to ask of him that question.

Q.—About what date was it? A.—Well, it was the 1st, or 2d, or 3d.

Q.—When did you see your sister last in that house? A.—That morning.

Q.—What morning? A.—The Wednesday morning of her disappearance.

Q.—About what time? A.—She spoke to me that morning in the house; I cannot state the time.

Q.—Was it at the breakfast-table? A.—No, Sir; it was, I think, just before I went out.

Q.—After breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late do you generally breakfast? A.—Generally about 8 o'clock.

Q.—How long do you remain in the house afterwards, before you go out? A.—Usually about from fifteen minutes to half an hour; she spoke to me that morning, and if you like, I will tell you what she spoke to me about.

Q.—One moment, if you please; you have no recollection, now, that you remained that day any later than any other? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection now.

A Juror—You were going to state what she spoke to you about?

Witness—Yes, Sir; he owed me some money and she came to me and made the remark that her husband, Harry, was going down town that morning to get his money, which I understood to be his remittance.

Q.—From England? A.—I presume so, Sir; she said he was going to get his money, and that he would be in to see me at 2 o'clock, and would then pay me; and asked me if that would do; I told her "Yes;" but he did not come that day at all; I don't know whether it is worth mentioning, but I made application to him afterwards and he gave me his reasons for not giving it to me.

Q.—How did she appear that morning? A.—In her usual spirits.

Q.—Was she generally in good spirits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And never seemed as if there was anything weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

[Here Mr. Halsey, his counsel and his friends entered and took seats in the room.]

Q.—How long have you resided in the house with them? A.—I should judge since last November; I should say about that time; I might be a month wrong either way.

Q.—She generally, you say, has been in good spirits? A.—I might qualify that [the former answer] by saying that I also lived at a former period in the house.

Q.—Well, at all times? A.—Well, at all times she appeared to be in good spirits.

Q.—And to have nothing weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did they [Mrs. H. and her husband] live together—agreeably and pleasantly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They appeared to be fond of each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she appeared fond of him, and he appeared fond of her? A.—Yes, Sir; she even expressed her attachment for him two nights before her disappearance

Q.—Did he always treat her kindly? A.—Apparently so, Sir, to me.

Q.—And she never complained of any harsh treatment from him? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Did she to anybody else that you know of? A.—I heard that she did—that is, not particularly harsh treatment, but unkind treatment.

Q.—Do you know what the nature of that unkind treatment was? You say that you have heard from others that she complained of unkind treatment? Who did you hear that from? A.—I heard it from my mother and my sister, and I think I heard it from her servant.

Q.—How much of the time did you spend at home? At what time did you return in the evenings? A.—At about six o'clock, or from half-past six to seven—between six and seven.

Q.—On the Monday and Tuesday previous to her disappearance, did you see your sister in your house? A.—I think I did. I cannot swear positively. But I have every reason to believe I did, from the fact that whenever she was out I was aware of it. I hardly think she was ever out that I was not aware of it, that is, in the evening. I would say now, that I recollect, too, that on Monday and on Tuesday evenings I was out myself.

Q.—Therefore you cannot state as to her being at home? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was your sister frequently in the habit of going out of evenings? A.—Not what you would call frequently; she went out sometimes with myself and others in the house.

Q.—She went out occasionally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Generally attended by some member of the family? A.—Yes, Sir; I would not say that either; there have been gentlemen along with her.

Q.—But she always went out attended by some person in the house? A.—Yes, Sir; she and my sister went out sometimes; I don't think she ever went out alone—that is, previous to this affair; I mean in the evening, of course; she always appeared to be of a happy disposition.

Q.—And was so on that Monday and Tuesday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she generally pretty lively? A.—Generally pretty lively; she was of a very lively disposition; it was rarely she was despondent.

EVIDENCE OF MARY LYONS, THE NURSE-MAID.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In West Twenty-third street.

Q.—Who with? A.—I have lived with Mrs. Halsey.

Q.—How long have you lived with her? A.—Five months on the 15th of this month.

Q.—And she was living at her mother's? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you last see Mrs. Halsey? A.—I saw her on Wednesday, between two and three o'clock.

Q.—Are you there as nurse for the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of staying in the same room with Mrs. Halsey and the children? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Halsey on the Monday and Tuesday previous to this Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir, at the house; she went out on Monday herself with her sister to have her likeness taken.

Q.—What is her sister's name? A.—Mrs. Arundel.

Q.—They went out together? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they come home together? A.—Yes, Sir; they came home together.

Q.—How long were they out? A.—I should say between two and three hours.

Q.—Did she go out on Tuesday? A.—No, Sir; she never left the house on Tuesday.

Q.—Did she tell you on Tuesday that she went out between two and three o'clock? A.—It was not on Tuesday she went out.

Q.—I mean on Wednesday? A.—She did not tell me; I knew it.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—She had a black silk dress on her, and it was flounced; a black barege shawl, and a black and white straw bonnet.

Q.—Did she say to you where she was going to? A.—Yes, Sir; she said she was going to fifteenth street to buy a pair of gaiters.

Q.—When was it that you first thought it strange that she did not come home? A.—She used usually to be at home with the children between 6 and 8 o'clock; she went out with her brothers.

Q.—When was it that there was any alarm first felt about her not coming home? A.—On Wednesday night, when she did not come home; that was the first night she did not come home.

Q.—Had you seen Mr. Halsey on Wednesday? A.—No, Sir; I had not seen him from about 9 or 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him again at all on Wednesday? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw him on Wednesday between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see him in presence of Mrs. Halsey? A.—No, Sir; not on Wednesday morning.

Q.—Did you see him and Mrs. Halsey together on the previous Tuesday? A.—I am not sure whether I saw them together on Tuesday.

Q.—They generally lived very happily together, did they not? A.—Very happily.

Q.—Did she ever complain to you of any ill treatment of his? A.—No, Sir; except of his stopping out at nights.

Q.—How long were you with her on Wednesday morning? A.—I was in her room from between 9 and 10 o'clock until between 12 and 1.

Q.—Did she seem in her usual good spirits? A.—Yes, Sir; in better spirits than I ever saw her.

Q.—Do you know at what time Mr. Halsey went out that morning? A.—It was between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q.—And you were with her from that time until between 12 and 1? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not leave the room for any length of time? A.—I never left the room; I was there washing the children.

Q.—When did you first see Mr. Halsey after Mrs. Halsey's disappearance? A.—It was between 11 and 12 o'clock that night.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him standing at the hall door talking to Mrs. Deane; he was right in the hall.

Q.—Did he seem at all worried about Mrs. Halsey's disappearance? A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed very much worried about it.

Q.—How long did he remain in the house, do you know? A.—I don't know how long he may have remained.

Q.—After Mr. Halsey had left the house that morning of her disappearance, as you say between nine and ten o'clock, did he come back? A.—He did not.

Q.—Do you know anything about Mr. Halsey's going to Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Halsey ill-treat Mrs. Halsey? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Was he always kind to her? A.—Yes, Sir; always.

Q.—And she to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them together on Wednesday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Halsey was very fond of her children? A.—Very fond of her children, Sir.

Q.—Did she spend a good deal of her time with them? A.—She always spent her time with them.

Q.—Was she in the habit of going out at nights? A.—No, Sir, unless she went out with her brothers; I cannot tell how often she went out with them.

Q.—Did Mr. Halsey appear to be much distressed about her absence? A.—Yes, Sir, very much.

Q.—Mrs. Halsey had a young baby, had she not? A.—Yes, Sir, two months old.

Q.—Did she nurse the child? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had she any particular hour for nursing it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell any part of the conversation that took place when Mr. Halsey entered the house that night? A.—No, Sir; I know of nothing particular which occurred that night.

Q.—Did he say where he had been? A.—I did not hear him say.

Q.—You say Mr. Halsey lived very happily with his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he live very happily with the rest of the family? A.—Yes, Sir; he seemed to.

Q.—Did they seem to think a great deal of him? A.—They did not seem to think a great deal of him, but they treated him well and respectably.

Q.—But still did not seem to think a great deal of him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Halsey make any threat of violence? A.—No, sir; I never heard him make any threat of violence.

Q.—What proof have you that the family did not think much of him? A.—I do not know; I supposed so.

Q.—Did you ever hear them speak of him? A.—They said she had got married against their will.

Q.—Did you hear them say anything against her character? A.—No, sir.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. HALSEY'S SISTER.

Mrs. Emily A. Arundel gave the subjoined testimony:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 111 West Twelfth-street.

Q.—You are a sister of Mrs. Halsey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of course you know Mr. Halsey. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you reside in the same house with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long? A.—Seven months.

Q.—Have you seen them frequently together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they live happily together? A.—So far as I know; I never knew them to have a word together.

Q.—You mean no word of dispute? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever treat her unkindly? A.—Yes, Sir; he appeared to treat her kindly, if not beating and striking her is kindness. He did not abuse her in that way, but he did not support her.

Q.—When did you last see her before her disappearance? A.—I saw her all the day of Wednesday, up to between two and three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when she went out.

Q.—Was your sister generally of a pretty lively and happy disposition? A.—Yes, very.

Q.—Did you see any change in her manner that morning at all? A.—Not at all.

Q.—When did you first see your sister that morning? A.—About half-past eight o'clock, when she came down to breakfast.

Q.—Was Mr. Halsey also down at breakfast that morning? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Had there been, to your knowledge, any dispute that morning between Mr. and Mrs. Halsey? A.—Not that morning; they were very happy the night before.

Q.—Did he ever mention such a circumstance to you as domestic strife? A.—No, not a word.

Q.—You say you saw her constantly from that time on Wednesday morning until she went away? A.—Yes, Sir; all the time.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Halsey at all that day, previous to her disappearance? A.—I saw him go out that morning at half-past nine, but did not see him again until between eleven and twelve that same night.

Q.—Where were you at the time he went out? A.—In the front parlor.

Q.—Where was your sister? A.—In the back parlor with the two children.

Q.—Were the doors open between the two parlors? A.—No, they were not.

Q.—How long after that was it when you went into the back parlor where your sister was? A.—My sister came in to me in about five minutes after he left.

Q.—How long did she remain in the front parlor with you? A.—For an hour or an hour and a half.

Q.—Did Mr. Halsey return within that time, after he had left? A.—He did not.

Q.—You are certain of that? A.—I am positive of it.

Q.—Did your sister occupy the back parlor for her sleeping-room? A.—No, she did not.

Q.—What was your sister doing when she came from the back into the front parlor to you? A.—Nothing at all; she had her little boy in her arms.

Q.—Do you know what she was doing that morning in the back parlor? A.—Nursing her children.

Q.—Did you leave the parlor that morning and go into another room? A.—I did not; I was in the parlor from nine o'clock, and never left it.

Q.—Did she state where she was going? A.—She said she was going to the corner of Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, to buy a pair of gaiters.

Q.—When did you first feel any alarm of your sister not returning? A.—On Wednesday evening.

Q.—At what hour? A.—About ten o'clock.

Q.—Why did you feel alarmed then? A.—Because she never remained out any length of time alone when she went out.

Q.—Was she in the habit of going out evenings alone? A.—She was not.

Q.—She did not appear in any way low spirited that morning, or speak of anything troubling her? A.—No; she appeared very lively that morning.

Q.—You were out with her yourself on Tuesday, were you not? A.—I am not positive, but I think I was out with her on Tuesday afternoon.

Q.—Did you ever hear him threaten her? A.

never did; but in a conversation relative to the Sickles case, he said that if his wife took a false step he would think nothing of murdering her; he said it in her own presence.

Q.—Was there anybody else there when this conversation took place? A.—There might have been others present; I do not know; it was in the course of a general conversation.

Q.—Did he direct his remarks particularly to her, or apparently to all? A.—Apparently to all.

Q.—Did he appear, when he first heard of his wife's disappearance, much distressed at it, or at any time? A.—No, not at all; at first he cried a little, but that was all.

Q.—At the time of this conversation, was Mr. Deane present? A.—I don't think he was.

Q.—That is the only time you ever heard him threaten her, or use threatening language to her in her presence? A.—Yes, Sir; that and another time after that; but the conversation was then on the same subject also—[the Sickles' case.]

Q.—He always otherwise treated her kindly? A.—He did to all appearances, as far as I knew.

Q.—She was attached to him? A.—Very much attached to him.

Q.—When Mr. Halsey came home again that night at twelve o'clock, what did he do? Did he go out again to look for his wife? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did he seem to be worried? A.—No, not particularly.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him? A.—Yes.

Q.—What time did he leave next morning? A.—About nine o'clock.

Q.—What time did he return? A.—Not until Friday night.

Q.—In the meantime did you have any tidings from him? A.—On Friday afternoon we had a telegraph from him.

Q.—From where? East Albany.

Q.—What was the purport of it, do you remember? A.—"Dear William—No tidings," and signed "Halsey."

Q.—Mr. Halsey always treated the rest of your family kindly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you treated him kindly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There were no hard feelings between you? A.—There might have been hard feelings, but we did not show them; we always treated him politely.

Q.—You did not show any particular regard for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From what grounds—what particular reasons had you for it? A.—His own conduct.

Q.—During her life he never appeared to have any jealousy of her? A.—He never showed any that I could see.

Q.—What was there in his conduct that caused this feeling towards him in your family? A.—His staying out night after night, and for month after month, giving no account of where he had been, and his general appearance altogether.

Q.—Did you say he stayed out every night? A.—Yes; every night, nearly; some nights during the month he did not stay out.

Here the jury took a recess.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. DEANE, THE MOTHER.

The witness being sworn, testified as to her place of residence, and was further examined as follows:

Q.—How long had your daughter, the deceased, been living with you since her marriage? A.—She came to me on the 6th of last November, and he came a week after.

Q.—And has been with her ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How have they lived together, pleasantly and happily? A.—It seems so; she was devotedly attached to him, and I have known nothing to the contrary except that on one occasion she complained to me of his ill-treatment, and then he told her to go to h—ll, and threatened to steal the child from her and leave her; this was previous to the birth of her second child.

Q.—When was that? A.—I cannot say; sometime previous to the birth of her last child.

Q.—On no other occasion? A.—On no other occasion.

Q.—When did you see your daughter last, previous to her disappearance? A.—On Wednesday between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Q.—Had you seen her before in the morning at any time? A.—Yes, I saw her in the morning sitting at her breakfast, and afterwards, sitting in the front parlor, after half-past nine o'clock; they appeared to be on the happiest terms together.

Q.—Did she appear cheerful as usual? A.—Yes, particularly so; I went out to market and returned about eleven o'clock, or a little afterwards.

Q.—Did you leave them in the parlor? A.—Yes, he was reading the newspaper, and there were several persons going in and out of the room; I went out to the market, and I understand he went out immediately after; I returned about eleven o'clock and met her in the hall; she came out of my room and wanted me to go over to the bed where she had laid her infant; she would not allow me to sit down until she took off my bonnet and insisted on my going over; she asked me to come to the bedside to see her infant, where she had laid it down after dressing it.

Q.—Was she much attached to her children? A.—Passionately attached to them.

Q.—Did she spend most of her time with them? A.—Nearly all the time.

Q.—Was she in the habit of going out much in the daytime? A.—No, Sir; not much, except with her husband.

Q.—I mean in the daytime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I mean in the evening? A.—She never went out in the evenings except when one of my sons went with her; in fact so devotedly attached was she to her husband that she was the talk of several boarders I had through the house, who were surprised to find a young wife so exemplary; he, also, seemed attached to the child, but not of course to the same extent as would naturally be expected of their mother, but still he appeared attached to his children; on that day that she left she put her bonnet on in my room, put a shawl of mine on, and said she was going to buy a pair of boots.

Q.—How did she appear then? A.—Perfectly happy and cheerful; nothing whatever seemed to weigh on her mind; she had been with me from 11 o'clock at that time; I told her not to be absent longer than she would be in buying her boots; she said she intended to go to her brother's house, but afterwards she said she would not go, but that she would come back to the babe; she went into her sister and told her to see to the babe in her absence, and said that she would be back, as she had just to buy her boots; she intended the next day to take the children to see Laura Keene, and meant to wear the new boots on that day; she said her husband had given her twenty shillings to buy the boots; in some conversation which I had on the Tuesday before her disappearance, she remarked to me about her husband being absent on the Sunday night previous; she asked me had I seen him take a parcel with him on the Sunday night when he was going out; she was not at home at the time he left on that night; she was at her brother's with her two children; I then asked her why she asked me that question, and she told me that on examining his clothes she found he had taken a white linen coat, a pair of black pantaloons, a shirt and vest; I asked her what he wanted those for; she said she supposed he wanted to be quite smart wherever he was gone to; on his return, on Tuesday evening, he told her he had a great surprise for her the next day; I asked her what was it; she replied she did not know; that he did not tell what was to give her the surprise; I then said to her, "Where are the clothes that he took away?" she replied that he told her he had pawned them, and she asked him in my presence how he had learned or knew how to pawn things, considering the situation in which he was brought up; he made the remark that when a man gambled away all his money and found his watch, his rings and his jewelry gone, he then found his clothes would afford him some money; he said he had been for years discontented, for his father did not know whether he was dead or alive, and took no notice of him except when he sent him his remittance; and that he had resided in a place for four years, off and on, called Ann-street, New Cut, Waterloo Road, London; at last, when she (Mrs. Halsey) was missed, and when he had returned, he was very anxious to throw a great deal of slurs and blame on her, and to disturb her brothers by saying they might as well know of her disappearance, for sooner or later they would have to know.

Q.—Was that next day or that evening? A.—That night when he came back, about twelve o'clock.

Q.—Did he go out again that night to look for her? A.—He did not.

Q.—Did he seem much worried for her? A.—Not till next morning, and then his eyes looked as if he had shed tears.

Q.—Did he go out next morning to look for her? A.—I asked him to come with me to look for her and to take means to find her.

Q.—Did he go? A.—He ran out of the house and said to my daughter that he would soon be back; he did not return; he said he would go to the shoe-store first to see if she had got the shoes; he did not go until twelve or one o'clock that day, when he was accompanied by one of her brothers; and I did not hear of him then till Friday night; he sent a telegraph to one of my sons, and that was all the word we had from him.

Q.—How did you know that he did not go to the shoe-store? A.—Because he went up sometime afterwards during the day with one of the brothers, and he had not been there previous; he left the house in the morning and said he would be back immediately to go with me to look for her, and I waited for him a considerable time; he came back from Albany on Friday night between eleven and twelve o'clock; he came in the train; one of my sons asked him what had kept him until this hour; he said he had gone into Twenty-sixth-street to get a cup of tea; I then seized him by the arm and asked him to give me my child.

Q.—He seemed worried then? A.—No, perfectly calm and cool; he said, "You must be mad to ask me that;" after they left the shoe-shop he parted with her brother, and he said he would go up in the *Isaac Newton* to Albany, where he had got some clue to find her, and that he would come back in the cars.

In the course of conversation during the time of the Sickles business, Mr. Halsted expressed himself that if his wife was unfaithful to him he would kill her; I made the remark to him that I did not believe from the man's character that he would care if his wife were killed, and she remarked in reply that no matter how bad he was in other matters, that was one point he was sacred upon. There was a man of the name of Copley, or Copeland, and another named Branch, that he used to speak to her about. During the time she was missing I asked him who this Copley was and he told me he was a gambler.

Mr. Halsey used to be absent several nights all night, and I understand that she desired the servant not to let me know even how often he was out; I used to speak to my sons often that I should not let her go out entirely from under my jurisdiction, but that she should remain with me; he (Halsey) never paid for any boarding, nor aided in any way in meeting the expenses of the family; for her under-clothes, even, she had to take some of my things; on my seeing him that night, the first of her disappearance, he did not join with me in the search, as I had expected; on the following morning, having come to Brooklyn, he said the time had not come for Mr. Wells yet.

Q.—What Mr. Wells was that? A.—Henry G. Wells, the contractor.

Q.—Did he (Mr. Wells) ever call at the house? A.—Mr. Wells has called at the house, but not for a considerable time; when he did come he came as any gentleman might; in the presence of the rest of the family.

Q.—In what light was he looked on by the rest of your family? Was it as a mere friend? A.—No, not as a mere friend.

Q.—Or as a casual acquaintance? A.—More than as a casual acquaintance; as a friend [illegible]

Q.—You heard Mr. Halsey speak [illegible] way? A.—Mr. Halsey knew him [illegible]. He had [illegible] to our house often—when I say often, I mean three or four times—for a considerable time, and I never heard Mr. Halsey express any [illegible] for Mr. Wells at any time. I never saw Mr. Halsey [illegible] from the presence of us all. He came as any gentleman might come.

Q.—How long had your daughter been acquainted [illegible]

Q.—What do you mean by quite a girl? A.—Quite a little girl, though she was never a little girl, but little in years, I mean.

Q.—You mean since she was a child in years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she knew Mr. Wells before she became Mr. Halsey's wife? A.—She did.

Q.—You were aware of the fact of the acquaintance between them? A.—I was aware of it; I was also aware that to my knowledge she never had seen Mr. Wells except in my presence.

Q.—I understood you to say a little while ago that when Mr. Wells came there she always saw him in the presence of some member of the family. A.—Yes, Sir; she never saw him except in the presence of some of us.

Q.—She never spoke in any very affectionate terms of Mr. Wells? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever hear from Mr. Halsey anything that would cause to judge that he had any jealousy or any cause of jealousy on account of Mr. Wells? A.—I never knew that there ever was on the subject until the night of her disappearance, when Mr. Halsey made some disparaging remarks, and even went so far as to ask me if she could have been picked up by any man in the street; that was the only time he ever alluded to it in my house.

Q.—Did he ever meet Mr. Wells there do you know? A.—I rather think he did; I could not say positively that he was introduced to him, but it is like a dream to me that he was; I cannot positively say.

Q.—And Mrs. Halstead always spoke openly about her acquaintance with Mr. Wells? A.—Quite so; so open was she that on one occasion when she very much needed little matters that her husband could not give her, she made the remark to me in her husband's presence: "Ma, I believe I will ask Mr. Wells to lend me $50 or $60;" I said, "Don't do any such thing, for if you ask men to lend you money they will expect an equivalent;" I was speaking rather plainly; he sat still and said nothing; she was a young and beautiful woman and she could not well do so; Mr. Wells knew her from a child and always admired her talents; Mr. Halsey asked me, on the night after her disappearance, after I had combatted and opposed the idea that she was with Mr. Wells, whether she might not be there; I said that she had gone to some place of amusement, and that she would never leave her infant, which was but a few weeks old; he then said: "Did I think she was picked up by any man in the street?" (these were his expressions;) I became very indignant, and asked him would not a woman have passed through every gradation of prostitution before she could be picked up in the street.

Q.—To your knowledge did she ever receive any presents or any money from Mr. Wells? A.—Not to my knowledge; Mr. Wells had not called at my house over three times at the outside; I have been acquainted with him for four or five years; every time he called Mr. Halsey was in the house and knew he was there; I never had the slightest idea of a correspondence between her and Mr. Wells till Mr. Halsey told me of it that night, when I accused him of sending her to borrow money from men and taking it for gambling, and he did not say anything against it.

The examination of the witness having been completed, she expressed a wish that the jurors should question her relative to Mr. HALSEY's appearance and behavior after it had been learned that the body was found. The Coroner, at first, did not seem to think that such evidence was needed; but subsequently permitted the lady, on the suggestion of one of the jurors, to make a statement, which she did. She described Mr. HALSEY's demeanor as being exceedingly collected and calm after the news of his wife's death had been communicated to him for the first time.

It was not deemed necessary to trouble Mrs. DEANE any further; and as all the evidence supposed to be necessary had been elicited, the Coroner submitted the case to the jury without a charge. Some discussion, it appears, occurred in the jury-room as to the propriety of taking further testimony, but ultimately it was agreed upon that it would be unwise to protract the investigation, and accordingly the following verdict was rendered:

That no evidence has been given before this Jury which would warrant them in finding that the cause of death of the deceased was other than accidental.

The parties held on suspicion, viz.: HALSEY and WELLS, were discharged immediately, and so the latest mystery terminated. It is understood that the body of Mrs. HALSEY, which is now in the possession of her relatives in this City, will be privately interred to-day.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mme. CORTESI, the new *prima donna*, will appear to-night in DONIZETTI's Opera of "Il Poliuto"—*the* success of the season. It is stated officially that the lady has recovered from her recent indisposition, and that there is no longer the hazard of a postponement. There will be an extra night to-morrow, when "Robert le Diable" will be performed for the *début* of Mme. COLSON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Two or three years ago, when the Broadway Theatre was in its prime, it boasted of two pretty girls known as the Sisters GOUGENHEIM, who did the minor business of the theatre in an extremely pleasant way, and were consequently deservedly popular with the strong men who frequented the establishment. Since then the ladies have visited California and Australia, played star engagements, had a law-suit, whipped an editor, and made a row generally. Perhaps also they have made money; at all events, they return to us no longer stock actresses, but managers. It has been our pleasure to write of these talented sisters in terms of high commendation previous to their departure. We can surely do so now, when much experience has strengthened their native hold on art. We are not sure that they have greatly improved, but they are, at all events, more polished than they used to be. The play called "Court and Stage" possesses the merit of length, but is otherwise uninteresting. Many attempts have been made to make it successful, but the public has remained gloriously indifferent thereto. Its revival by the sisters GOUGENHEIM was scarcely judicious, inasmuch as the play has been much better cast at other houses. Lighter and more seasonable pieces will show the ladies' talent to greater advantage, and attract better audiences. Mr. DALY played the character of *Richmond* finely and judiciously.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT THE WORK-HOUSE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon CATHARINE KAIN, an intemperate woman, recently admitted to the Workhouse, at her own request. When she came to the establishment she exhibited marks of having been engaged in a recent fight, but was not supposed to be seriously injured. She was soon after taken sick and died after a short illness. The *post-mortem* developed a fracture of the skull, which, with the consequent effusion of blood on the brain, was pronounced to be the cause of her death. When the injuries were received, and by whom, could not be ascertained. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an Irish woman, 35 years of age.

THE UNFORTUNATE PRIEST.—The statement of RUDOLPH BINDER, who was robbed by some women in a house in Greenwich-street a few days ago, in so far as he claimed to be a priest, from Bridgeport, Conn., is contradicted on satisfactory authority. There is one Catholic Church in Bridgeport, and the Rev. PETER A. SMITH, a man of irreproachable character, is the only priest attached to it. The *Catholic Almanac*, by Mr. KIRKER, Catholic publisher, in Broadway, which contains the names of all the priests in the United States, does not contain that of RUDOLPH BINDER.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, the Committee on Cleaning Streets reported in favor of the proposition of Messrs. JOHNSON and SAYRE to clean the streets for five years at the rate of $300,000 a year. The resolution to appropriate $1,950 to defray the expenses of the Committee who went to Albany last Winter "to protect the interests of the City," was lost. The report in relation to the purchase of two lots of ground on Forty-seventh-street, as a site for a Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, was adopted.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—On Monday the seamen on board the *General Admiral* refused to work, and attempted to go on shore. After their return from the trial trip, they were anxious to go and have a spree, and spend their month advance pay before going on the voyage. Captain COMSTOCK, fearing that they intended to desert, refused to let them go unless they would return their advance pay. They refused to do that, and some of them attempted to resist an officer. The Harbor Police were called in, and sixty-four of them were put in irons. They are now quiet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Captain JEFFERSON MAURY, left, yesterday, for Aspinwall, having a full load of freight and the usual number of passengers. Among the latter were JAMES E. RUSSEL and wife, and Col. SCHLESSINGER, who are bound to Nicaragua.

THE CHAUNCEY LIBEL CASE ABANDONED.—The summing up in the famous libel suit of HILLSBURGH *vs.* CHAUNCEY, which was to have taken place before Justice WELSH, yesterday afternoon, was indefinitely postponed by consent of both parties.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Four Dollars will buy a Spring Bed which can be put in your carpet-bag, and cannot be beat for three times that money. No. 289 Canal-st., first door east of Broadway.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

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Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT.
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

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NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No. 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store, No. 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Female Weakness—Female Weakness.

A large proportion of American ladies suffer from the well-known evil, LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, with its constant attendants—WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, LAME BACK, BEARING DOWN, DEPRESSION and GENERAL PROSTRATION. Against these symptoms the usual remedies, tonics, injections and drugs, are of very little value, and have been generally abandoned. But HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC FEMALE PILLS, a simple sugar pill, acting upon the mucus membrane of the affected part, may be relied upon as a cure for this disease. Thousands have used it with the best success, and whether in mild or severe cases, a cure, under favorable conditions, is only a question of time.

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N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4. Family case of fifteen boxes and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of price. Address DR. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Important Information!!!
TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have just issued a supplemental edition of their journal, containing sixteen pages, which contains all the curious and important information about Patents and Patent Law published in No. 32, (April 16,) the edition of which was rapidly exhausted. The present issue is limited to 12,000 copies; and as they are quickly disappearing from our counter, parties who desire to possess the best condensed summary of the Law and Practice under our Patent-Office system, will do well to apply for them at once. Price 6 cents, or two postage-stamps by mail. Trade supplied at the usual rates. Apply at the American and European Patent Offices of MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Dr. H. James Discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

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At extraordinary low prices,
Imported for Spring City trade.
Crossley's superior Medallions,
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Floor Oil-cloth, 2s 6d. to 6s per yard
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Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD.
You can make turbid water clear as crystal,
By passing it through the
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Price $3
Office Diaphragm Filter at McKENZIE & O'HARA'S, Plumbers, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

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SEWING MACHINES.
Price $50, $50, $50, $50.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
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Summer Merino Undergarments at Prices lower than ever,
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Light, Elegant, Cool and Comfortable.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

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Summer Under-garments, in Silk, Merino Cotton, and Lisle thread, all sizes. Muslin and Linen Drawers, &c. Best goods at the lowest prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

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A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 28th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings.
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Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The New-York Weekly Tribune has a larger circulation than any other newspaper published in the world, and is the best medium through which to reach farmers, merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. A limited number of advertisements are solicited at $1 per line. Advertisements must be handed in to the *Tribune* office to-day.

MARRIED.

UNDERHILL—HARRIS.—At Buttermilk Falls, Orange Co., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. John Gray, Mr. RICHARD A. UNDERHILL, of East Chester, to Miss ELIZABETH PHŒBE HARRIS, of the former place.

DIED.

FLEMING.—In Savannah, Ga., on Thursday, June 2, EMILY, wife of Wm. M. Fleming, Manager of the Savannah Theatre.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Jas. L. Smith, No. 388 Pacific st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the theatrical profession, are invited to attend.

SPARKS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 5, MRS. CATHARINE SPARKS, wife of Samuel Sparks, and daughter of the late Alexander Fink, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 West 35th st., on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DIED.

MOTT.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, at his residence, SAMUEL F. MOTT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Friends Meeting House in Orchard st., between Canal and Hester sts., on Fifth day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

[illegible].—In this City, on Monday, June 6, JOSEPH [illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, from St. Thomas Church, Broadway, at 4 o'clock.

CROOKS.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 6, RAMSAY CROOKS, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral ceremonies will take place at Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., this day (Wednesday,) June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of his family, and also those of his sons-in-law, Joannes Gourd, Eugene Plunkett, and the late Charles Noel, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia and Canada papers please copy.

NEWCOMBE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, of a lingering illness, JANE C., widow of George W. Newcombe, in the 61st year of her age, a native of England, but for the last 30 years a resident of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Chapel, corner of Broadway and Vesey st., on Thursday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, June 1, FANNY DEANE HALSEY, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock, from her brother's residence, No. 221 Varick-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

WOODWORTH.—On Sunday morning, June 5, on board the steamer from Savannah, FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH, late editor of Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, D. A. Woodworth, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCFARQUHAR.—At White Plains, on Monday evening, June 6, ALEXANDER MCFARQUHAR.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Elijah Miller, White Plains, this day, (Wednesday,) June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The Harlem train leaves 26th st., at 8½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the dépôt, White Plains, on their arrival.

DUNNING.—At Cape Vincent, N. Y., on Friday, June 3, SMITH DUNNING, Esq., aged 72 years, at one time Alderman of the Third Ward in this City.

GRINNELL.—In the Township of Milton, near Mantonville, Min., on Friday, May 6, of congestion of the brain, FRANK IRVING, only son of Moses J. and Letitia E. Grinnell, aged 1 year, 5 months and 17 days, formerly of Williamsburgh, L. I.

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A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE,
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1,500 pair, at 25 cents, usual price, 75 cents.
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Delivered at Royal Surrey Gardens, May 1, 1859.
Second Sermon, dated June 18.
"And I will put my spirit within you."—Ezekiel xxxvi, 27.
Delivered in London, May 8, 1859.
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FOR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY SEAT IN OTsego County. No incumbrance; $7,000. A farm of 165 acres, 12 miles from this City; $20,000. A farm near Morristown, N. J., unincumbered, $7,000. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, furnished, with about five acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—THOSE HAVING leaky roofs would do well by having them coated with WIEGAND'S Metal Preserver, or Fire-proof Paint. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No 4 Market Bank.
G. F. WIEGAND.

WIEGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire-proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
G. F. WIEGAND.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 44 Clinton corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement, sub-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots, beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above: rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker, deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City, or, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM—A NEWLY married couple wishing to commence housekeeping can hear of a neatly-furnished room and bedroom, with all the conveniences. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 247 West 30th-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and cooking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to [illegible] WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET.—TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS SKIRT manufacturers, and dealers in window shades, cornices, paper-hangings, glass show-cases, &c., &c.—To let, basement store, 25x100 feet, will be rented very low. Inquire in the Engraving Office, No. 241 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN DEPAU-place, (Thompson-st.,) elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 173 Thompson-st., from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., or of G. T. TERHUNE, No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style; marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st.; Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st., coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the second floor, with capacious closets, bath-room adjoining, a very desirable room, will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st., three doors from Broadway.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 39th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSton-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway, 17 feet by 45 feet deep. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, at No. 8 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 5th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' dépôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FINE farms in Rockland County, near railroad and boats—one of 80 acres, fine house, barn, &c.; one of 70 acres, house and barn; and one of 120 acres, two houses, barn, &c.; with the above farms are stock, crops, &c.; will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn &c, located in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat; the land is well fenced, and the place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—Located in Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri—at fair prices; also, 35,000 acres on the Military tract, Illinois, for sale for cash very cheap.
KENNEDY & SHERMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres, with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO PIPE AND STOP-COCK CONTRACTORS—The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works request offers for the following pipes and pipe castings to be delivered in Brooklyn:
25 tons of cast iron pipes of 4 inch diameter.
850 tons of cast iron pipes of 6 inch diameter.
270 tons of cast iron pipes of 8 inch diameter.
880 tons of cast iron pipes of 12 inch diameter.
475 tons of cast iron pipes of 20 inch diameter.
55 tons of branches, bends, curves, reducers, sleeves and other special castings. State a price for the pipes coated by Smith's patent coal tar varnish, and also without coating.
50 6 inch stop-cocks.
10 8 inch stop-cocks.
25 12 inch stop-cocks.
4 20-inch stop-cocks.
All the stop-cocks above 8 inches in diameter to have an index attached showing the position of the valve.

The delivery to commence on or before the 10th of July, and the whole to be delivered by the 30th September next.

The specifications governing the character of the articles may be obtained at the Engineer's Office, Brooklyn.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th of June next, addressed to the Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid that they do not deem it for the interest of the city to accept. Bonds will be required for the proper fulfillment of the contract.
No. 355 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM OUR OFFICE IN HOBOKEN, ON the 4th inst., the following notes, together with a number of others, viz:
D. M. Karple's note for $300, 6 months from Jan. 26, 1859.
Philip N. Griffin's note for $1,166 67, 6 months from April 1, 1859, to his own order.
L. S. Comstock's note for $266 75, 4 months from April 1, 1859, to order of A. M. Comstock.
Thos. S. Field & Co's note for $1,070, 6 months from April 1, 1859, to order of L. Meystre.
Thos. S. Field & Co's note for $1,000, 6 months from March 29, 1859, to order of L. Meystre.
N. Heidet's note for $100, 6 months from Feb. 26, 1859, to order of John Roche.
C. Van Boskerk's note for $100, 4 months from July 25, 1859, to order of C. C. Hagen.
D. Meystre's note for $600, 3 months from Feb. 26, 1859, to our own order.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same, as payment of the same is stopped.
F. B. & N. O. CARPENTER.
Hoboken, June 7, 1859.

$100 REWARD—TRUNK LOST.—LOST OR stolen, on Tuesday evening May 31st., between the dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad and the New-York Hotel, a lady's traveling trunk, of large size, painted black, with the letter "T." on the end. The check for the above trunk was delivered to Van Rensselear's baggage Express Agent. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the trunk at the New-York Hotel. HIRAM CRANSTON.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING LAST, EITHER at Maillard's or in passing from thence down Broadway, a few blocks to a carriage or on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, a Point Lace POCKET HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be liberally rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at No. 45 Exchange-place, office of ODDIE & ST. GEORGE.

LOST—ON THE 4TH INST., A CERTIFICATE for 20 shares Jamaica and Flushing Plank Road Stock in the name of Charlotte G. Prince. Any transfer has been stopped. If delivered to E. HENRY, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 6, a suitable reward will be paid.

FOUND—A YAWL BOAT. THE OWNER CAN have it by proving property and paying expenses.
A. DECKER, Pier No. 1 North River.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st., or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM OR THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the dépôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. S., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms from $4 upwards. Situation very desirable, and near the ferries. Families and single gentlemen will find every convenience and comfort desired.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE YOUNG MEN CAN obtain board and pleasant rooms in a private family, by applying at No 830 Houston-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E BOUTON.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 75 West 26th st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No. 66 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with a large room on second floor, well furnished, or two gentlemen, No. 248 Hicks-st., within 5 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferry.

BOARD $3 AND $3 50 PER WEEK.—A few single gentlemen, also gentlemen and their wives, can be accomodated with board at No. 44 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITES OR single rooms, to respectable families and business men, at the Collins House, No 279 Hudson st., near Spring st. Families' and ladies' restaurant up stairs, where meals can be had at all hours of the day. Gentlemen's order restaurant on the first floor, where everything can be had in season, and in the best order and style.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—A suite of rooms, also two single rooms to let until the 1st September or permanently; it is one of the most healthy locations in the City. Six lines of stages pass the house or within a block. Breakfast from 7 until 9, and dinner at 6.

$60 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID FOR board for a family consisting of 4 adults and 1 child, requiring 3 rooms, (partial board for 2,) for the Summer, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken or Jersey City. References exchanged. Address Box No. 142 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, and two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms where all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a private family, by applying at No. 18 Poplar-st., two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 23 Stuyvesant st, first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th-st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

WANTED—FULL BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, in the vicinity of Abingdon-square, for a single young man, desirous of securing all the comforts of a home. Address for three days, with full particulars, CORCISS, Station C, New-York Post-office, corner Troy and 4th sts.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH BREAKFAST and tea, &c., required; or the whole upper part of the house No. 70 West 27th-st., can be obtained, with attendance; house first-class.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN AND his mother, where few if any boarders are taken; terms moderate Address R. K. G., Box 102 Times Office.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 127 Clinton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 Times Office.

LAKE HOPATCONG HOUSE,
AT LAKE HOPATCONG,
NOW OPEN.

Gentlemen with their families, or single gentlemen, can make arrangements for Summer board at reasonable prices. Parties wishing that rare amusement, viz: good fishing—can enjoy it at this beautiful place to perfection. Also, good bathing. It is 2½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris & Essex Railroad to Drakeville Station, where stages will be in waiting to convey passengers to the house, a distance of 3 miles. Post office address, Drakeville, Morris Co., N. J. J. H. DAVIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad; within two minutes of the Dépôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

TO LET A GREAT CHANCE AT THE LAST MOMENT—A small Hotel or summer boarding house, at a very popular watering place, with steamboat access. The house will accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons, is close to the water, with good bathing, fishing, sailing, etc. A beautiful grove of trees, with magnificent prospect, garden, ten pin alley, detached bar etc. The house is furnished, but requires linen and cutlery. A very low rent will be taken this year, as the advertiser having secured the lease is unable to open the house from serious sickness in his family. Apply personally or by letter to WILLIAM EAGLE,
Corner of Varick and Canal, New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—THE PORT RICHMOND house, two minutes' walk from the landing and one hour's ride from the City is now open for guests. Rooms large and airy, with gas, fine water view, stabling, &c. Boats leave from the Battery at 8½ and 10 A. M., 12½, 2½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Leave Port Richmond at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., 12½, 2½, 4 and 5½ P. M. Inquire on the premises or of HENRY T. KERR, No. 71 Wall-st.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co, No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

A QUIET, PLEASANT SUMMER RETREAT.—Four or five persons can obtain board for the whole or part of the Summer, at Kingston, N. Y., in a private family. Terms reasonable. Accessible by steamboats and Hudson River Railroad 8 times daily. Call for, or address X. Box No. 162 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by Railroad or steamboat. A farm-house preferred, and in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J. Address J. W. U., Box No. 4,204 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED FOR the Summer, with a desirable family, in the beautiful village of Framingham, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on the Worcester Railroad. For further information, apply to H. K. CORNING, No. 53 10th-st., New York.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. Via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d-av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS,
ranging in price from $60 to $450, equally adapted for the church, vestry, school-room, lodge-room, or parlor.
Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.
Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st.,
have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their
NEW SCALE,
which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent. No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

HARPS.—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A LARGE STOCK OF BARMORE'S CELEbrated grand and square premium Pianos, with the great improvement, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and wareroom, No. 348 Bleecker-st., will be sold at great bargains. Splendid 7-octave piano for $170.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID SEVEN-OCtave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, been used a few months, and in perfect order, worth $350, will be sold very low for cash; reason, want of use. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO FOR SALE—$30, IN GOOD CONDITION. A very rare chance if applied for soon. Sold on account of moving. Inquire at No 60 Division-st., 3d floor.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place. } PIANOS AT $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225 and upwards.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building; American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place. United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; Illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 438 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, 121.
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

LOOK HERE.
LEWIS' HARDWARE STORE, No. 168 Canal-st., second block from Bowery, towards Broadway. A fine assortment of the best Carpenters' Tools, Cut Nails, Housekeepers' Hardware, &c., now opening. Call and examine.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—500 PACKS, ASSORTed numbers, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MINERAL OIL—MADE FROM BEST CANNEL COAL.—This oil is surpassed by none other in market for purity, fine color and brilliancy in burning; being uniform in quality, low in price, and having all the best properties of the finest coal oils, it leaves nothing to be desired by the consumer. Warranted free from any mixture whatever. Barrels about 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF

Beautiful and costly household furniture, magnificent bronzes, rosewood parlor suites, grand action piano forte, elegant mantel vases, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, valuable library, &c., consisting of the entire first class furniture and beautiful works of art, contained in the spacious residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
Commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely, rain or shine.

The furniture in this house is worthy the attention of parties wanting first-class goods, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in dining-room of superior extension table, with dining-room furniture of every description; elegant silver ware of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture, urns, casters, salvers, spoons, forks, fruit and cake baskets, dining and tea service, rich French and Bohemian china, ruby, cut and engraved ware of every description to match throughout; crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, &c. Parlor Furniture—Magnificent rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich brocatel, with rich carved rosewood frames, reception chairs in medallion to match; Turkish lounges in tapestry, with Turkish reclining chairs to match; large Florentine pier mirrors with vases, brocatel and lace curtains, French shades, superb 7-octave rosewood piano forte, embroidered stool and cover, marble-top music cabinet, lady's French secretary, rosewood centre pier and sofa tables with marble tops; card tables, velvet and royal Wilton carpets, velvet rugs, elegant bronze clock, superb bronze mythological figures and groups, magnificent Sevres china vases and parlor ornaments, with a fine collection of paintings on pastel and on canvas, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, with all the gas fixtures in the house. Chambers—Splendid rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, large hair mattresses, marble washstands, commodes, sofas, tête-à-têtes, full suites in hair cloth, French china toilet sets, oval mirrors, clocks, French chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, with every description of chamber furniture not herein enumerated, to be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF THE THWING ESTATE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON AV. A, N. E. COR. 14TH ST.—3 Lots, with buildings.
ON AV. A—8 parcels W. S., between 117th and 118th sts.
ON 2D-AV.—11 do. bet. 14th and 120th sts., 5 corners.
ON 3D AV.—20 Lots and gores (with buildings), E. and W. S., bet. 20th and 96th sts., including 5 corners.
ON 4TH-AV., N. E. COR. 57TH ST. (100 feet)—5 Lots.
ON 4TH AV., N. E. COR. 81ST-ST.—5 Lots.
ON 6TH AV.—3 Lots N. E. cor. 48th-st., and S. W. cor. 49th-st.
ON 7TH-AV.—2 Lots N. W. and S. W. corners of 54th-st.
ON 9TH-AV.—5 Parcels S. W. corner of 51th st.
ON 10TH-AV.—4 do. between 23d and 80th sts.
ON 11TH-AV.—6 Lots bet. 45th and 125th sts.
ON 3D ST.—4 Lots W. S. 400 feet east from 10th-av.
ON 81ST ST.—4 Lots S. S., 350 west from 3d-av.
ON 92D AND 93D STS.—6 Lots bet. 4th and 5th avs.
ON 119TH ST.—4 Lots N. S., 100 feet east 5th-av.
Maps containing full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of WM. P. LEE, Referee.
THERASSON & BRYAN, Att'ys.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
72 LOTS AT YONKERS.
On THURSDAY, June 9,
At 12 o'clock, at the Getty House, Yonkers.

Positive sale of 72 very choice and valuable lots in the beautiful and flourishing village of Yonkers, Westchester County, on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing, situated on some of the principal streets of the village, and in the midst of rapid improvements, which, together with their proximity to the City of New York, (being within 30 minutes' travel by railroad,) combine to make them a very desirable investment.

The village of Yonkers contains Hotels, Churches, Academies and Schools, and about 10,000 inhabitants.
75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No. 35 Wall-st.
Trains leave for Yonkers, at 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALLAN J. KEELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF OVER $10,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ALLAN J. KEELER will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely:

DRAWING-ROOMS—Rosewood suites, covered in brocade and silk velvet, elegantly carved in fruit and flowers; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors; statuary, marble-top centre, side, and console tables; rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, lined with satinwood, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by City maker, warranted for two years; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, embroidered lace curtains, rich cornices, Turkish and reclining chairs, lady's secretaire, rosewood bookcase, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs to match, superb oil-paintings, English scenery, painted by Northrop; fruit-piece, by Cole; Winter scene, by Coates; elegant pastel, by Bonard; French engravings, bronze clock, statuary—Venus piece, Justice, the Seasons, &c.; Parian marble statuettes and Bisque and French china vases and figures.

DINING-ROOM—Solid oak extension-table, sideboard, arm-chairs, butler's tray and stand, oval mirrors, eight-day clock, Brussels carpet; French china dinner set, 167 pieces; elegantly decorated tea set, 44 pieces; set of rich cut and engraved glass ware; cake baskets, casters, rich cut bottles, spoons, forks, butter-knives, dinner and tea service, table cutlery of the best description, ivory balance handle knives, forks, carver, fork and steel, rich Parian butter dish, Bohemian glass wine and water bottles, preserve and fruit stands, rich cut glass salts, ruby engraved finger bowls, hall rosewood hatstand and chairs, Brussels stair carpet, silver plated rods. Bedrooms—Rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany commodes, towel racks, sofas, rockers, arm and other chairs, centre and card tables, corner stands, book shelves, French line engraving (Sabbath-day) clocks, mirrors, paintings, mattresses, paillasses, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, carpets. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. Competent persons will be in attendance to pack, ship or cart the goods. The auctioneer would call particular attention to this sale, as it is the largest and best assortment offered at auction this season.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, will be sold the valuable furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, now in the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., commencing with the basement furniture Catalogues at the house at 8 o'clock.

T. GOULDSMITH will sell as above, at 10½ o'clock, by order as above, viz: basement and kitchen furniture, carpets and oil-cloths, tea and dining tables, crockery and glass ware, chairs, clock and mirror.

EXTENSION DINING-ROOM.—Extension table, silver-plated knives, forks, and spoons, tea service, decorated china tea and breakfast sets, rich cut glass ware, table cutlery, casters, Parian pitchers and spoon holders, finger glasses, mantel vases, rich gold band shades, lace curtains, several valuable oil-paintings, suite of walnut, covered in plush, velvet carpet.

Piano forte, a splendid instrument, cost $650 and warranted by the makers; of rich tone and finish; for those about purchasing it would be worth the trouble to look at it. Parlor carpets, nearly new, rosewood centre and sofa table, marble top, corner and side etageres, with rich statues and vases as ornaments, gold framed pier glass and console table; mantel clock, with Dresden figure, two very large and valuable vases, lace curtains, landscape shades, bronze and ormolu chandelier; also, two richly carved frames, solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with best satin brocatel, hat stand, stair carpets, carved rosewood Gothic bedstead, hair mattresses, washstands and toilets, marble-top dressing bureaus, and a general assortment of chamber furniture, all of which will be fully described in the catalogue. No postponement on any account. Goods purchased can be packed and shipped with our guarantee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 9, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.

Special sale of very costly Wines, Brandies, Whisky, Absynthe Muscatel, Jamaica Rum, Mums' Heidsick, and other high grade wines, all warranted genuine; also cigars; they were found to be too costly for the market for which they were purchased, and will be sold without any reserve—one qr cask Hennessy Brandy, 2 do. A. Seignette do., very old; 2 qr. casks Jules, Robin & Co.; 2 Martel do.; 2 Crown Madeira; 1 qr. cask old Particular Port; 1 do. Newton, Gordon & Co. make; 1 do. Burgundy Port; 1 bbl. very old Rye Whisky; 1 do. Bourbon; do. Monongahela; 1 bbl. Scotch do.; 1 do. Holland Gin; ½ bbl. Jamaica Rum.

Choice old 1834 Madeira from private stock of the celebrated house of J. P. Monteiro & Co., bottled in Madeira, and imported in the year 1851. Fine old Queen's Port several years in bottle; choice old Sandeman Port and Reserve Madeira, in demijohns; pure juice Malmsey; Old Jamaica Rum; very old Bourbon and Monongahela Whiskies; old Scheidam Gin; fine old Luzerne and Otard Cognac Brandy; superior St Julien Claret and Pomona Burgundy. An invoice of high cost Sillery Champagne, dry fruity wine, imported for family use, 16 baskets real Mumm Heidsick; also 12 or 14 thousand genuine imported Havana Cigars of high grades.

We particularly call attention to this sale, as every lot is warranted as represented, and is of a stock which is seldom, if ever, offered at auction.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, without reserve, the entire furniture of house No. 84 West 32d st., near Broadway, removed to the above premises, and sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage, viz: Rosewood parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture armoir-a-glace, Brussels, 3 ply and ingrain carpets, fine oil-paintings, superb rosewood piano-forte, kitchen and basement furniture, china, crockery and glass ware, refrigerator; the whole forming a fine assortment, to be peremptorily sold. Dealers and others will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Catalogues ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL SALESROOM, CORNER WILLOUGHBY AND PEARL STREETS, BROOKLYN.—On WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., and to continue every day and evening during the week, a large and extensive assortment of gold and silver watches, gold chains, gold bracelets, full sets of coral, cameo, lava, mosaic—all entirely new patterns. Together with a rich assortment of studs, sleeve buttons and lockets.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal st., all the furniture, &c., of a large house, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, beds and bedding, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROgans at auction. On THURSDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST buying the Patent of Hoit's Self-Supplying Marking and Stencil Brushes for the Southern and Western States, as I shall manufacture and sell them until March 2, 1860, per agreement with L. B. Hoit. JOSEPH CATE. All orders sent to L. B. HOIT & CO, No. 5 Hudson-st., promptly attended to.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, ETC.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, a new style, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. Also, the $4 French calf dress boots at JONES', Nos 10 and 12 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADicated from the system by the use of TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Full particulars will be found in the book entitled "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin st., New-York,
J. BYON,
No. 166 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK
By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (the first Special Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of New-York. He is consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic Affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 9 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. R. CORBET, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Stricture.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising his specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon; a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MORAND'S ANTIDOTE—A SPECIFIC remedy for secret diseases, strictures, and diseases of the organs of generation. This valuable remedy expels the virus effectually, and permanently eradicates the disease from the system, effecting a radical cure in a few days. The Antidote is also a perfect preventive, if taken whenever danger is apprehended. No change of diet or interruption of business is necessary. It is purely vegetable, and does not injure the health or constitution. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, General Agents. Sold at the drug-stores No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; corner Hudson and Spring sts.; Bowery and Grand-st.; CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all the medicines needed, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 85 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 136 4th-av., New-York.
Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. T. GREEN'S Nos. 525 and 562 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.
PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-st.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane st., may be consulted on diseases requiring secrecy. Twenty-six years exclusively in the above specialty enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. N.B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment. No charge made unless cured.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House; No. 277 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French mode of practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 512 Broadway, daily, from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—A CLUMSY counterfeit of the genuine has been put out by unprincipled vagabonds. It is unlike the genuine in size, and has nothing of the appearance of the original, except the name. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, HAYES, Fulton-st.
PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—DR. STRATTON, the proprietor, has thought proper to reduce the price, bringing it within the means of all classes; the $1 bottle is now double the size, and the medicine strictly the same. This agreeable and effectual nervous remedy is for sale by druggists generally, and at the office, No. 111 4th-av.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE—DR BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given, No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement,)
WILLIAM HEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 653 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOOKCASE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LARGE size bookcase, 5 feet 8 inches wide, with six shelves and two drawers. Just the thing for a lawyer or doctor. Price $25. Can be seen at No. 60 East 16th-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also, a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. B. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, dépôts, dépôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURance Company, New-York, May 18th, 1859.—Notice is hereby given, that the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York intend to increase the Capital Stock of said Company by the addition of Twenty-five Hundred Shares of Fifty Dollars each, making the entire Capital Stock of said Company Three Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars; it being the ultimate intention of said Company to further increase the said Capital to the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.
my18-law6wW RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 3d to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. JACOB CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE ERIE FOURTH MORTGAGE LOAN.—The New-York and Erie Railroad is built and thoroughly equipped, and the values are indelibly written in the words par on the face of the Stock and Bonds, and we, the impoverished owners, should now look to our own resources in relieving the Company of its small and temporary embarrassment in resuscitating former values. And, as our ABLE FINANCIERS and DISTINGUISHED CAPITALISTS, alluded to in the annual reports of the Company, have lost their influence to negotiate with the public the sale of bonds and acceptances, we must in future rely on practical men and mechanics to manage with economy, proportion, adjust and work the road profitably, and rely solely on revenue from receipts of the road in making it a dividend and self-sustaining enterprise. It can be done. It has every element of recuperation. The labor that has been absorbed at the expense of every branch of industry in building railroads is now reverting back to its natural channels—in tilling the soil, &c.; and, with a little more patience and courage, we shall find labor more potent and reliable in sustaining values than money, from the immense annual revenues that must accrue. My advice is to hold on, and all parties interested promptly to pay in cash a small tribute in subscribing to the 4th Mortgage Loan. The millionaires of the day are those persons who had the shrewdness and sagacity to make investments after the crash of 1837, and the same results will follow to those who now make cash investments in railroad stock and bonds.

For further information, read the Erie Circular, issued by WASHINGTON MILLS, No. 43 Exchange-place, New-York.

EUGENE THOMSON, Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st.

OFFERS ON SALE THE FOLLOWING DEsirable investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins. Co.
Importers & Trad. Ins. Co.
Home Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co.
N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.
Merchants' Insurance Co.
Lafayette Insurance Co.
Beekman Insurance Co.
Harmony Insurance Co.
Exchange Insurance Co.
Lamar Insurance Co.
Hope Insurance Co.
Arctic Insurance Co.
Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LEND—ON APPROVED PERSONAL and other security, repayable by installments or otherwise. For particulars and forms, apply to EVANS BROTHERS & CO., No. 439 Broadway. All communications strictly confidential.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. City improved property, at six per cent. Apply to DAVID RAIT, Attorney for Eveline Peacock, No. 405 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,431 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35—	267,505 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising, postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c.	16,320 90—	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89
Which are invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062,315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16,126 71	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate,)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $51,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,993
Issued during the quarter		488
Total		11,431
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,260
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 473 Term Policies.		
Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267
Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase		$3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WM. MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
JOHN B. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WM. BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WM. V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st., Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously increased without risk. The articles are staple, largely consumed, always in demand, and sell readily at good profit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $40 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home-brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10-gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No 18 Wall-st.
N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1855 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 68 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
ABEY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ABEY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage ... $15 | Deck ... $6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn.	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga.	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	28 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the Asia, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.

The Africa will sail 22d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 22d inst.)
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana ... 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 12 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin ... $2 | Deck ... $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AMERICA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859,
FARE WILL BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING
RATES:

FROM NEW-YORK TO		FROM NEW-YORK TO	
Cleveland	$8 00	Crestline	$9 00
Chicago	12 00	Cincinnati	13 25
Columbus	10 00	St. Louis	23 25

RATES TO
LOUISVILLE, INDINAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE,
MILWAUKEE

And all other important points in the West, reduced in the same proportion.

Be particular to ask for tickets via the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Tickets sold and information given at either of the offices of the Company, viz: No. 2 Astor House, foot of Cortlandt-st., or No. 8 Battery-place, New-York.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
LOUIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

L'VE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery ... 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield ... 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing ... 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing ... 25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. — LEAVE Brooklyn 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:15 P. M. for Jamaica.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM T. INGERSOLL against JOHN W. MILLS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1858, at the rate of six per centum per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 10, 1859.
HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The summons and complaint in this action were duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 10th day of May, 1859.
HARRISON & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my18-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. SERGAMINI, GREGRORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGRORIO & JOHN BORTANO, and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 31 day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,
je8-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1859. DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William-st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S *Times* Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE—A PAIR of very handsome dark brown carriage horses, remarkably well matched, all black legs, and of fine style, 15½ hands high, both broke to single and double harness, and without a blemish. Sold because too light for the purposes of the owner. May be seen at the barn of the late Judge Kerney's, one mile below Sing Sing. Apply to J. G. BITTER, No. 362 9th-av., private door.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
WEDNESDAY, June 8,
IL POLIUTO, Or I MARTIRI,
(The Martyrs.)
Signora ADELAIDE CORTESI
For this time only, in the celebrated tragic rôle of Pauline.
Signor Brignoli ... as ... Poliuto
Signor Amodio ... as ... Severus
Signor N. Barili ... as ... Felix
Conductor ... Max Maretzek.
The opera will be produced with a
MAGNIFICENT ENSEMBLE.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist, has been engaged for the accompaniments on his instrument.
Boxes, Dress Circle and Parquet ... One Dollar
(Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.)
Family Circle ... 50 cents | Gallery ... 25 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.
REAPPEARANCE OF MADAME COLSON.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) June 9, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
of Meyerbeer's celebrated grand opera of
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of
PAULINE COLSON,
the eminent cantatrice, in her favorite rôle of ALICE.
Mme. CARIOLI
in the part of ISABELLA.
First appearance of
Signor BRIGNOLI
in the part of ROBERT.
First appearance of
Monsieur JUNCA
in his great role of BERTRAM.
First appearance of
Mr. HENRY SQUIRES
as RAIMBAUD
Conductor ... MAX MARETZEK
The grand Ballet incidental to the third act, including the Pas de Seduction, will be produced under the direction of Sig. RONZANI, by Signorina GALLETTI and a full Corps de Ballet.
The sale of boxes and reserve seats for ROBERT LE DIABLE commences to-morrow at all the ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, June 11.
Mr. STRAKOSH begs leave to announce that the last matinée of the season will take place on SATURDAY, June 11, on which occasion will be produced Meyerbeer's chef d'œuvre,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
MADAME PAULINE COLSON
Will appear for the first and only time this season in the matinée, in the celebrated character of
ALICE.
CARIOLI, BRIGNOLI, SQUIRES, JUNCA, in their original roles.
The grand Ballet, in 3 acts, by Signor Galetti, and full corps de ballet, under the direction of Signor Ronzani.
Mons. WERNER, the distinguished pianist, will make his début on this occasion, and will perform between the acts.
Admission, to all parts of the house, $1. Tickets can be obtained at all the usual places.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. F. B. CONWAY.
FIRST NIGHT
of the
GREAT COMBINATION STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1859, will be played Sheridan's Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Observe the cast:

Mr. W. R. Blake	as	Sir Anthony Absolute
John Brougham	as	Sir Lucius O'Trigger
F. B. Conway	as	Capt. Absolute
C. M. Walcot	as	Bob Acres
Barton Hill	as	Falkland
Geo. Holland	as	David
W. Reynolds	as	Fag
Mrs. F. B. Conway	as	Lydia Languish
Miss Ada Clifton	as	Julia
Mrs. W. H. Smith	as	Mrs. Malaprop
Miss Viola Crocker	as	Lucy

Thursday—JOHN BULL.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock punctually, and the performances terminate at 11.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
F. WIDDOWS et C. SAGE ... Directeurs
MARDI, 14 Juin, 1859.
REPRESENTATION AU BENEFICE DE
M. C. SAGE.
2ème représentation de
LA VIE DE BOHEME.
Drame Vaudeville en cinq actes, par M. Henry Murger.
M. Paul Laba remplira le rôle de ... Rodolphe
Mlle. Laurence Chevalier celui de ... Mimi
Mlle. Eugenie Sep celui de ... Musette
Pour plus details voir les programmes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MANAGER ... MR. E. EDDY.
THIS EVENING, June 8,
The grand opera, in three acts, titled,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Thaddeus, a proscribed Pole ... Mr. Miranda
Devilshoof ... Mr. Harry Pearson
Count Arnheim ... Mr. F. Rea
Arline, the Bohemian Girl ... Lucy Escott
Gipsey Queen ... Miss Heywood

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
HIGHLY CELEBRATED SISTERS
ADELAIDE and JOEY
GOUGENHEIM.
COURT AND STAGE,
EVERY NIGHT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Lessee...Thomas C. Steers | Stage Manager...G. L. Aiken
THIRD NIGHT OF MR. H. A. PERRY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 8,
Will commence with the celebrated play of
INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN.
Ingomar ... Mr. H. A. Perry
To be followed by the laughable petite comedy of
THE KING'S GARDENER.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at quarter before 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
WEDNESDAY, June 8.
The grand Historical Drama
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
To conclude with the New Drama entitled
THE REBEL COASTER.
All the company in the cast.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
OF
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD.
WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1859,
On which occasion she will appear in
THE CHARACTER OF TOM TIT,
THE CHARACTER OF TOM TIT,
THE CHARACTER OF TOM TIT.
In the famous drama of
DRED;
DRED;
DRED;
DRED;
Or,
THE DISMAL SWAMP.
Being her last appearance but six in New York.

AFTERNOON, at 3,
and
EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
First time of the able dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's great romance entitled
DRED;
Or, THE DISMAL SWAMP.
Tom Tit, with the original Songs ... LITTLE CORDELIA
Nina Gordon ... Mrs. G. C. Howard
Edward Clayton ... Mr. G. C. Howard
The rest of the characters by the talented Company.

The Aquaria, Happy Family, Picture Gallery, &c., &c., are all here yet.
Admittance 25 cents; Children under 10, 13 cents.
Parquette seats, 13 cents additional.

LATE
GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 444 Broadway.
R. M. HOOLEY ... Proprietor.
C. KOPPITZ ... Musical Director.
CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE
ELITE AND FASHION, TO WITNESS THE
MATCHLESS PERFORMANCES
OF THE WORLD RENOWNED
HOOLEY'S
(late George Christy's)
MINSTRELS,
N. B.—This Model Troupe is composed of the best Instrumentalists, Vocalists and Terpsichorean performers in the profession, forming a galaxy of talent hitherto unequaled, who will appear EVERY EVENING in the best Ethiopian Entertainment ever offered to the citizens of New-York.
First week of the very laughable acts called
ROBBING THE MAIL,
SKYLIGHT ADVENTURES,
BURLESQUE MONSTER CONCERTS, &c., &c.
With an entirely new programme of Songs, Solos, Choruses, Dances, &c. For particulars, see small bills.
Admission ... 25 Cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD,
APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO!
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In Old Virginny style.
To conclude with (2d week) a New Comic Pantomime, entitled
SCAMPINI.
With new scenery, dresses, decorations, properties, &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.
NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY NEXT, a GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE commencing at 2½ o'clock.

THE GREAT JOE PENTLAND CIRCUS.
Junction of Broadway and 13th-st.
Two splendid entertainments this day,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The Afternoon performances will commence at 2½ o'clock, for the convenience of ladies and children.
On both occasions will be given a most
BRILLIANT AND ANIMATED EXHIBITION
Of Horsemanship and Gymnastic skill,
Grotesque antics by the Clown Long,
And beautiful illustrations of the classic arena.

GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL EVENING CONCERT, at the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on THURSDAY, June 9, 1859. (in aid of the funds of the Church,) by the members of the Advanced Class of the NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE. Selections from HANDEL and WEBER. Quartette by the Warbanluchar's Glee Club. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at all the Music Stores, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 554 Broadway, from 11 to 12 A. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., and at the church on the evening of performance. Pianist, at Mme. St. Laurent; Conductor, Thomas D. Sullivan. The grand piano-forte used on this occasion is from the celebrated firm of Chickering & Son.

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Gents' Fob and Vest Chains	10 00	to	30 00
Sets Cameo, Goldstone, Painted, Mosaic, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved and Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons, and Bosom Studs	2 00	to	16 00
Gold Pencils with Pens, large, medium and small size	3 50	to	7 50
Silver Pencils with Gold Pens, large, medium and small size, double and single extension cases	2 00	to	5 00
Gents' Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold, Chased and Plain Rings	1 00	to	7 50
Gents' Gold Bosom Pins, Cluster, with Opal, Scarf Pins, Onyx, Garnet, &c.	1 50	to	5 00
Rich Silk Dress Patterns	12 00	to	30 00
Cameo, Mosaic, Coral, Garnet, Chased and Plain Oval Bracelets	5 00	to	30 00
Silver and Gold Thimbles	50	to	6 00
Gents' Pen and Pocket-knives	50	to	1 50
Pearl and Morocco porte-monnaies	50	to	2 50
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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the President—Mexican Affairs—Army Officers Visiting Europe—Judge Watrous—The Mail between New-York and New-Orleans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The President and Secretaries THOMPSON and FLOYD returned this morning, in improved condition. A Cabinet meeting was called immediately, and the Mexican question was discussed. I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN says the whole subject must lie over until the meeting of Congress, except as to protection at points within reach of our vessels of war. At present he has no idea of calling an extra session.

Secretary FLOYD granted leave of absence to-day to Col. WILLIAM W. LORING, of the Mounted Rifles, to visit the seat of the European war. While the Government has determined to *order* no officer there, the Department is disposed to grant leave of absence to all officers wishing to visit Europe at their individual expense, provided they can be conveniently spared from their commands at home.

The Commission of the General Land Office has completed a supplemental list of lands—forty-six thousand acres—for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Our city election yesterday annihilated Know-Nothingism here, and vindicated the policy of Mayor BERRET. No riot or disorder of any kind occurred.

The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute before the next Congress charges against Judge WATROUS. It now appears from Government records here that Judge WATROUS was appointed to office by President POLK, through the influence of parties implicated in the Texas land frauds. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The representatives of several Southern Railroad Companies have again been in consultation with the proper officer of the Post-office Department, and left here to-day for Philadelphia, where they design, to-morrow, to meet the representatives of Railroad Companies whose lines extend from Washington to New-York.

Their business is to arrange the terms and schedules for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and New York with certainty, and with an increase of speed. At present the failures are so frequent as to demand a new arrangement, such as is now proposed.

The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land-office that Arkansas has received 1,115,000 acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, in that State, besides another heavy installment of swamp lands.

The President and Secretary THOMPSON have returned from their visit to North Carolina.

A gentleman just arrived here from Utah represents that the people are in an excited and turbulent condition, bordering on rebellion, and hence the proclamation of Governor CUMMING, with a view to dispersing the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. These parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of the Government troops during the session of the Court at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are being monthly augmented by the arrival of foreign converts. The civil law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent Gentiles in the Territory that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or bloodshed averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal authority.

Another Horrible Poisoning Case.

A WOMAN MURDERED TO OBTAIN THE INSURANCE ON HER LIFE.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, N. Y., June 6.

The neighborhood of Montague, Sussex County, N. J., eight miles below this place, has been in the greatest state of excitement for the past few days from the fact that the sudden death of a woman near Montague was very mysterious. The facts are these: A certain Doctor WICKHAM induced an ignorant man, by the name of COLE, to have his wife's life insured for $4,000, and, as she would be confined in a short time, it was arranged to have her die at that time, and they two to divide the insurance money; but it so happened that she was confined when Dr. WICKHAM was absent, and another physician was called, who delivered her of her child, and both were doing as well as could be expected for about a week, when Dr. WICKHAM called to see her, and she not being quite as well that day the Doctor gave her something as medicine, and in twenty minutes she was a corpse. She was buried in due time, and nothing was thought of it till the suspicions of the Insurance Company were excited by the anxiety of the parties to get the money, and they sent an agent to make inquiries and have the body disinterred, when upon examination a large amount of arsenic was discovered in the stomach. The parties in the meantime had been arrested, and COLE confessed the whole, as above stated, as to the agreement between himself and WICKHAM, but before the proper evidence could be got here for the commitment of WICKHAM, the Justice, for some unaccountable reason, discharged him from custody, and he escaped.

From Albany.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS HILL—ALBANY POLITICS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session to-day; all the Judges being present. Immediately on the opening of the Court, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., rose and addressed the Court in a touching and eloquent speech, conveying the formal intelligence of the death of NICHOLAS HILL. During Mr. REYNOLDS' remarks, which were unusually effective and affecting, the Judges and many members of the Bar were moved to tears. Judge EDMONDS, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the proceedings of the New-York Bar on the same subject. Judge JOHNSON made some brief remarks, warmly eulogizing the character of the deceased, and expressing in strong language the high respect of the Court for the personal character, the legal attainments, and the great ability of the late Mr. HILL. The following order was then made by the Court:

IN COURT OF APPEALS, Tuesday, June 7.

The death of the late NICHOLAS HILL having been formally announced to this Court by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, the Judges deem it proper to express their deep sympathy with the family of the lamented deceased, his associates at the Bar, and the public, in which he lived and labored, for the great loss all have sustained in this sudden and unexpected bereavement. They also express their high estimate of his great legal attainments, and his exemplary deportment in all the social relations.

They direct these expressions to be entered upon the records of the Court, and that a copy signed by all the Judges be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Bar was very fully attended during this proceeding. Governor MORGAN and the other State officers were present.

A meeting of the Republican General County Committee was held this morning, and WILLIAM G. WEED was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Twenty-three members of the Committee out of forty were present. Mr. WEED was last Fall read out of the Republican Party by the old General Committee, for supporting Mr. CORNING for Congress against Mr. REYNOLDS.

The minority of the present Committee have called another meeting for this evening, and the result will probably be a division of the Committee.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7—P. M.

The Republican General Committee met this evening pursuant to the regular call of the presiding officers of the last General Committee, under the directions of that Committee. Twenty-eight delegates were present. CHARLES P. EASTON was unanimously elected President. The delegates present all presented credentials of election. This is claimed to be the regular meeting of the Committee. Only twelve delegates were present at the morning meeting, who were admitted to have been regularly chosen.

Executions.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

JOHN MITCHELL was hung at 7 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife. Notwithstanding the early hour of his execution a vast number of spectators assembled. MITCHELL confessed the murder, but refused to disclose his previous history.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

The two negroes, MOORE and OVER, the murderers of the mail carrier, were hung at 9 o'clock this morning. They made a full confession of their guilt.

Frost in Canada West.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

Accounts from different parts of Canada West state that a severe frost on Saturday night has done most serious damage to fruit, potatoes, corn and garden vegetables. Wheat is uninjured, and it is thought the effect of the frost may be destructive to the fly, which was beginning to appear in some sections.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 7.

The New-Hampshire Legislature is now full of business. Important local matters have been introduced into the House, among which are bills to prohibit the Change of School-books in Schools oftener than once in five years; a bill to repeal the Hawkers' and Peddlers' act, and to refund all money paid under it by parties who have taken out licenses, and a bill to abolish all the Courts of Common Pleas and give their business to the Supreme Court.

The bill in relation to the change of school books has brought hither quite a delegation of publishers, and its passage will be warmly opposed.

The Senate resolved to adjourn finally on the 25th instant, but the House has not yet concurred.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the New-Hampshire Masons are holding their annual convocation in this city, and the old officers are reëlected.

Pennsylvania Militia.

HONESDALE, Tuesday, June 7.

RUSSEL F. LORD, Jr., has been reëlected Brigadier-General; and MILES L. TRACY, Colonel of the Second Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 6.

U. S. M. Steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 4½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 7.

U. S. M. Steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock this morning. All well.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.

ECLIPSE COURSE—SECOND DAY.

The Union Stakes, Four-Mile Heats, Won by Tar River.

An Extra Race, Mile Heats, Won by Agitator.

The great event of the June Meeting of the Union Jockey Club took place at Eclipse Course yesterday. The celebrated *Tar River*, the almost equally famous *Slasher*, and *Bill Dearing*, and *Eaglis*, a promising filly, not unknown to fame, contended for the Union Stakes in two four-mile heats, both of which were won, apparently without much difficulty, by *Tar River*. *Bill Dearing*, indeed, was almost beside him at the close of the first heat, and in the second, only a length and a half behind; but *Tar River* has made considerably better time in a four-mile race, and does not seem to have been urged to his greatest speed on this occasion. It was not necessary yesterday morning, to look for the flags that were flying upon the New-York, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas Hotels and Astor House all day, as it had been announced that they would be unless the race was postponed on account of unfavorable weather, to learn whether from any such cause the Club would fail to carry out the programme of the day. The weather gave early and abundant assurance that the race would take place, and there was everything to indicate that it would be a trial of speed well worth witnessing. The gathering at the Course was a great deal larger than that which assembled there on the occasion of the Handicap races, yet it was not nearly so large a one as usually attends the great trotting matches. Why a trotting match should elicit more interest than a race like that which took place yesterday is a question for the debating societies. The spectators yesterday were generally more respectable than we have seen at race courses previous to the present meeting of the Union Jockey Club; there were more ladies there than common, and less common ones than are usually met with at such places. It was a very orderly assemblage, and Sheriff CURTIS and his two deputies and the twenty of the *posse comitatus* specially sworn to duty for this occasion, had not very arduous duties to perform; we did not hear that a single individual was taken to Hempstead. The track was in good condition. The decisions of the Judges, whose names we have already published gave satisfaction to everybody, for aught we have learned to the contrary. Mr JOHN DAKOTA, the Clerk of the Course, faithfully chronicled the result of each heat on a huge blackboard, in large characters of chalk; the horses were to all appearance well prepared for the task they were to perform; a fresh breeze was blowing, and it was just cool enough for a race. Everything seemed to have been arranged beforehand, with this race in view.

Before the great contest, an extra race for $200 mile heats, best two in three, took place between *Agitator*, *Glencona* and *Daphne*, three horses of renown. This race was projected in the morning, and there was but little betting in favor of either of the competitors; all who were desirous of staking their money backed one or other of the horses in the four mile race. *Glencona* seemed to have as many friends as either of the others, but *Agitator* won the race in two straight heats—time 1:50¼ and 1:51½. *Glencona* came in second best:

RECAPITULATION.

T. MORRIS, b. g. *Agitator*, by *Childe Harold* out of *Emily Thomas*	1	1
CALVIN GREEN, ch. f. *Glencona*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by imp. *Envoy*	2	2
A. H. BIXON, b. m. *Daphne*, by imp. *Glencoe* out of *Priam* mare, 5 years	3	3

Time: 1:50¼; 1:51½.

Before this race began, and while it was in progress, the betting on the great race was going forward briskly. In the following pools the supporters of the various horses manifested the degree of their confidence in them thus:

FIRST POOL—$300.		FIFTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$175	Tar River	$290
Bill Dearing	130	Bill Dearing	260
Slasher	75	Slasher	120
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	60
SECOND POOL—$500.		SIXTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$225	Bill Dearing	$226
Bill Dearing	210	Tar River	200
Slasher	65	Slasher	190
Eaglis	45	Eaglis	40
THIRD POOL—$500.		SEVENTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$220	Tar River	$270
Bill Dearing	210	Bill Dearing	180
Slasher	60	Slasher	150
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	25
FOURTH POOL—$500.		EIGHTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$270	Tar River	$200
Bill Dearing	235	Bill Dearing	130
Slasher	100	Slasher	140
Eaglis	35	Eaglis	30

Tar River, it will be seen, was the favorite at the start, and *Bill Dearing* was well supported.

It was a little after 3 o'clock when the horses were brought up for the start. At the tap of the drum they dashed away from the Judges' stand, *Tar River* on the inside. At the quarter-pole *Tar River* and *Eaglis* were side by side, and *Slasher* and *Dearing* were together just behind them. Before reaching the half-mile pole *Tar River* placed himself a little ahead of *Eaglis*, and *Slasher* fell behind *Dearing*. Occupying the same relative positions they passed the Judges' stand, and throughout the whole of the second mile neither gained or lost much; at the end of the second mile *Tar River* was a length in advance of *Eaglis*. Before reaching the first quarter again *Tar River* increased the gap between himself and *Eaglis* slightly and *Slasher* was far behind all the others. When they passed the half-mile pole *Eaglis* and *Bill Dearing* were side by side two lengths behind *Tar River*, and *Slasher* was rapidly overtaking them. On the home stretch *Tar River* was a length ahead, and thus commenced the fourth mile. *Slasher* was now neck and neck with *Eaglis*, *Bill Dearing* a length or two behind. At the quarter pole *Eaglis* still maintained her position *Bill Dearing* was beside her, and *Slasher* was again behind them; *Tar River* retained his advantage. In the last half of the last mile *Bill Dearing*, who, at the half-mile pole, was three lengths behind *Tar River* put forth his best endeavors, but *Tar River* reached the Judge's stand a length ahead of him. *Eaglis* was several lengths behind and *Slasher* far behind her Thus *Tar River* gained the first heat in 7:54. The first mile was accomplished in 2 minutes, the second in 2 minutes the third in 2:01 and the fourth in 1:53½. The backers of *Tar River* were, of course, elated by his success in this heat, and greeted it with loud shouts. They offered $100 to $50 that he would win the race. They found plenty of takers. One bet of $300 to $90 on *Tar River* was made. The friends of *Bill Dearing* seemed confident that he would win yet, and some said *Slasher* would be the victor. Thirty-five minutes was the interval between the heats.

The bell tolled and the horses were lead to the starting place. At the word away they flew, *Slasher* and *Eaglis* leading, and *Tar River* and *Bill Dearing* just behind them. At the quarter pole they occupied the same positions except that *Slasher* was two lengths ahead of *Eaglis*. Thus they continued till, on the home stretch, *Eaglis* was almost side by side with *Slasher*. On the next quarter *Tar River* passed *Eaglis* and placed himself almost side by side with *Slasher*; *Bill Dearing* took up a position just behind, and *Eaglis* lost ground rapidly. At the half-mile pole the latter was far in the rear. When the horses passed the Judges' stand, *Tar River* was half a length ahead; *Slasher* came next; *Bill Dearing* was right behind them, and *Eaglis* was still far in the rear. At the quarter pole, *Bill Dearing* overtook *Tar River*, and *Slasher* fell behind half a dozen lengths. *Tar River* held his own, and passed the stand again a length ahead of *Bill Dearing*; *Slasher* was seven or eight lengths behind, and *Eaglis* far behind him. At the quarter pole *Tar River* was two lengths ahead of *Bill Dearing*, and at the half-mile pole *Eaglis* was nearly a quarter of a mile behind him. On the home stretch, *Bill Dearing* again struggled to overtake *Tar River*, but the latter reached the stand full a length and a half ahead of him, and *Tar River* was declared the winner of the heat and of the race. The last heat was run in 7:42½. The first mile was accomplished in 1:55½; the second in 1:52½; the third in 1:55, and the fourth in 1:59½. *Slasher* and *Eaglis* were distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

The Union Stakes, four-mile heats, by subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Association.

1.—O. P. HARE names br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*, 6 years, 121 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and same cap	1	1
2.—T. & T. W. DOSWELL name b. h. *Slasher*, by *Childe Harold*, out of *Sarah Washington* 5 yrs., 114 lbs. Blue body, yellow sleeves and blue cap	Dist.	
3.—T. G. BACON names b. h. *Bill Dearing*, by imp. *Albion*, out of *Ann Chase*, by imp. *Leviathan*, 5 years, 114 lbs. Mazarene blue jacket, and scarlet cap	2	2
4.—D. MCDANIEL names b. h. *Don Juan*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Darkness*, by *Wagner*, 6 years, 121 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and white cap	Withdrawn.	
5.—CALVIN GREEN names gr. f. *Eaglis*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Gray Eagle*, 4 years (3 lbs allowed, 101 lbs. Scarlet jacket and blue cap	Dist.	

TIME, 7:54, and 7:42½.

The result did not disappoint the majority. As soon as it was announced, the exodus from the course commenced. The roads were exceedingly dusty, and the return was a very disagreeable one. The races were over before 4½ o'clock.

To-morrow will be the great three-mile day on Eclipse Course, and the last of the meeting. Then, also, the race for the colt stakes and the handicap for beaten horses will take place. In the three-mile heats, *Tar River* and *Slasher* will be contestants for a purse of $1,000.

[Advertisement.]

USE MEDICINE WHICH CANNOT INJURE.—When pain or inflammation is present, and BRANDRETH'S Pills are used, they at once seize upon the humors which are the occasion of the pain and inflammation, and remove them from the body. This quality of alone seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors, is possessed by no other medicine. For BRANDRETH'S Pills operate solely upon those impurities which surround and affect the tissues and organs affected by disease. By natural affinity, they seize these humors, because their life is below that of the surrounding parts, and expel them from the body. Young people cannot, but middle aged and old people can, in a measure, appreciate that medicine which, being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of disease, and which has no power except upon those humors whose presence produces every pain, and whose removal removes every disease. Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate, and remove impurities from; thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body. In rheumatism, fevers, pleurisies, pains in the side, dyspepsia, headaches, costiveness, asthma, colds, coughs, sore throats, piles, ulcers, boils, they give immediate relief; and, taken early, prevent organic disease. Maladies, pronounced beyond human skill, have yielded to their influence, and millions of human lives have been saved by their timely use. Oh! how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease, and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FOR GENERAL PERUSAL!

* * * * * * * *

THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY (No. 256 Broadway) invite the attention of the public to their superior stock of clothing for men, women and children, all of which is adapted to ordinary wear, and yet is so fashioned that it can be converted, in the twinkling of an eye, into the means of saving the most helpless and inexperienced person, whether old or young, from drowning. The Company have a magnificent and comprehensive stock of life-saving garments at the salesroom, including waists and sacks for ladies, jackets for children, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of yachting jackets, fishing vests, and similar articles. It needs only to inspect this grand invention to become convinced of its infallibility and economy. Goods are made up to order at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

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Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
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Dinner,
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Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The cheapest and best goods and the largest assortment, at RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 637 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your bed early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face; carefully root out all angry feelings; persuade your husbands to buy their hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA'S BENEFIT.—The performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum is for the benefit of Little CORDELIA HOWARD. The stirring drama of "Dred" is to be performed on both occasions, and she enacts *Tom Tit*, and gives us a song. Here *is* a treat, indeed.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 7.

$4,000 United St. 5s,'74. 104	12 Metropolitan Bank. 111½
10,000 Virginia 6s....s60 95	10 Import. & Trad. Bk. 113½
2,000 do..........c 96¾	300 Erie Railroad...... 5⅝
3,000 do..........c 97	200 Reading Railroad.c 38½
3,000 N. C. State 6s.... 97¼	200 do........b60 38⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s..s15 84	100 do........c 38
26,000 do.......... 84⅛	50 Mich Cen. R....b60 42
10,000 do........s10 84	100 do.......... 41¾
10,000 do.b30 aft 10 84	56 do.......... 41¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s,'90. 90	250 Mich. S.& N.I.G.S. 30½
4,000 Erie R. 2d M. bds 71½	50 do........s15 30⅜
1,000 Erie R. bds. '75.. 29	350 do........s30 30⅜
1,000 do.......... 21	50 do........s3 30½
5,000 Ill. Cen R. bds.. 80	60 Panama Railroad.. 119
13,000 Terre H & A. 2d M 41	6 do.......... 119¼
150 Union Bank.......s60 98	50 do.......b30. 119
5 Bk of Commerce... 100	50 do.......s60. 118
100 Canton Co........b30 19	50 do.........c. 118⅛
50 Cumb. Coal. Pref.. 18½	50 do.......s60. 117½
100 do.......... 18	50 do.......s55. 117¼
50 Pacific M.St.Co.b60 70	5 Cleve.. Col. & C. R. 93½
100 do.......... 69⅞	50 Gal. & Chicago R.. 61
118 do.......... 69½	100 do.......... 63⅞
850 N. Y Cen. Rail'd c 72¼	100 do.......... 63⅞
450 do........s4 72⅛	350 do........s60 63
400 do........s4 72⅛	100 do........s60 63⅞
500 do........s3 72⅛	100 do........s60 63¼
15 do.......... 72⅛	50 do........b60 64
100 do........s10 72⅛	17 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 25½
300 do........c 72⅝	50 Ch. & Rock I. R.opg 58½
175 do.......... 72⅛	100 do.........opg 58⅞
100 do........c 72¼	50 do.........p&c 58⅛
50 do........s60 71	150 do........s30 58
100 do.......b30 71⅞	50 do........s60 58

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 81	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 25½
4,000 Virginia 6s.... 97	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R.opg 58⅛
100 Union Bank....... 98	9 Michigan Cen. R.. 41⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.... 69⅞	50 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. 30⅛
50 do.......b60 70	250 do.......... 30
250 N. Y. Cent. R...... 72⅞	400 do.......... 29⅞
200 do........s4 72¼	200 do........b3 30
100 Erie Railroad...... 5½	50 Panama Railroad.. 118⅝
130 Harlem Railroad.... 10	50 Galena & Chic. R... 63⅛
200 Harlem R. Pref..... 25	50 do.......... 63⅛
1,000 Reading Railroad. 35½	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s.... 89	10 Bank of North Am 111½
1,000 Cle. & Tol. R. 7s. 51	10 Bk. of the Com'w'th. 98⅛
2,000 Wis. Cen. R. 8s.. 5	10 Col. M. Ins. Co.... 111⅛
3,000 H.R. 7 p c 1st Mt 89¾	20 do.......... 111¼
10 Lafayette Ins. Co.. 110	19 G. W. Fire Ins. Co. 139¾
5 Lamar Fire Ins. Co. 117½	10 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.... 113½
8 Beckman F. Ins.Co. 109	13 do.......... 112½
10 Nassau F. Ins. Co.. 146½	10 Market Fire In. Co. 129
60 P.C. F. I Co.105¾@105	20 New W. F. Ins. Co. 100⅝
10 Grocers' F. Ins. Co. 109½	25 Adriatic F. Ins. Co. 85
5 Phenix Bank....... 110	20 Lenox F. Ins. Co.. 93½
5 Shoe & Leath. B'k. 112½	50 Knick. Stage Co.... 12
20 C. M. I. Co..112⅛@112½	5 Pac. M. S. Co.... 69
5 Mer. M. Ins. Co..... 115	5 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.. 65
10 Hanover Bank..... 91½	25 Am. Express Co.... 73

TUESDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, closed, after a fair amount of business, at 110@110½ at 60 days on London, and 110⅜ less a sixteenth at sight. On Paris the sight rate was also reduced to f5.09⅜ net, and f5.11¼@f5.12½ at 60 days. The export demand for Gold is further reduced from the movement of last week, and for this packet will scarcely exceed one-half the *Persia's* shipment two weeks ago. As there is only one more opportunity on Saturday, and that the German steamer for Bremen, touching at Southampton, the bulk of this week's export will go by the *Asia*. The Bank Statement afford satisfaction on the Street, and is not without its influence in steadying the market for money, which we report quiet, though at the full advance made in rates last week. Demand loans are generally placed at 6 ℔ cent., and mercantile bills within 90 days' date, at 7 ℔ cent. The exception in the former at 5 ℔ cent. is in favor of United States Stocks and Treasury Bills, and the exception in the latter at 6@6½ ℔ cent., is in favor of a few select acceptances having from 30 to 60 days to run. The financial letters from England by the *City of Washington* speak of increasing ease in the London Discount market and more firmness in the Funds. The very latest by telegraph for Consols is 92⅛@92¼ ℔ cent. Some bills, drawn by one of the new banking concerns at Havana on London had been refused acceptance for want of remittances, but with the request to present again after the next mail. We understand, also, that some bills made from the same quarter on Messrs. HARMONY NEPHEWS, of this City, are refused acceptance here for want of due provision. The operation, however, we are given to understand, is not connected with the sugar trade of the Island.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports as follows:

> "On the 1st of December last a party dealing at the Union Bank, from a variety of circumstances, needless to enumerate, succeeded in obtaining the entire confidence of Mr. DEMING, the (then) President, as well as that of the first teller.
>
> Having to pay call loans, which are paid to the President, he succeeded in doing so by a check on the Union Bank for seventy thousand dollars. He then proceeded to the first teller's desk and presented for certification his check for about ninety thousand dollars.
>
> The first intimation the Cashier, now President, had of these over drafts, was a note from the party expressing his inability to make good his account. Mr. DEMING was then induced to make the account good by a forced loan, receiving such securities as he could obtain, which securities, although such as a Bank would not readily take for their money, the Board of Directors regard as of some considerable value and that will ultimately reduce the loss of the Bank very much."

The Stock Exchange was again very dull to-day. The extent of business is moderate on nearly every part of the Board list, and prices for the Railways at the early session, fell off ¼@½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, and the same on Galena and Rock Island. The difference was ½@¾ ℔ cent. against Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern Guaranteed, and Reading, as compared with yesterday, and the latter fell after the adjournment to 37 ℔ cent. Panama was firm on the cash stock, but lower on sellers' options. Delaware and Hudson improved on the dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., and is held for 9½ ex-dividend. The City Bank shares are weaker on Union shares, owing to the bad debt or fraud put upon the concern some months ago to the amount of $160,000, and now first made public. Bank of Commerce shares improved to par. The State and United States Stocks were firmer for the New Fives of 1874, and for Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. Illinois Central Bonds again sold at 80. In other Railway Bonds there was not much done.

At the afternoon Board Stocks were generally heavy at the opening of business. Reading, on Philadelphia advices, fell to 35½ ℔ cent., at which there were buyers. Virginias again brought 97 ℔ cent. For Missouris, 84 ℔ cent. was accepted; New-York Central, 72⅜ ℔ cent., sales for delivery to-morrow; Michigan Guaranteed fell below 30 ℔ cent., and Panama was ½@⅝ ℔ cent. lower on the cash stock. The market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $157,793, including $68,000 from Customs; paid out $257,035; balance, this afternoon, $3,927,048.

We understand that the Share engagements by the *Africa*, for Liverpool to-morrow, entered at the clerk's office, amount to about $1,250,000.

Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., in their semi-monthly circular for the *Asia*, refer to the movements in Stocks thus:

> "The transactions in Stocks since our last report of the 24th ult., have been on a very limited scale, and the fluctuation in prices, except in some descriptions of Railroad Securities, unimportant. The main causes of the extraordinary dullness which now forms the leading feature of the market are the uncertainty as to the extent and duration of the war in Europe, and the prevailing apprehension of an unfavorable change in the money market. As yet, however—although the shipments of specie during the fortnight have been unprecedentedly large, and have led to a considerable reduction in bank loans—the supply on first-class securities continues in excess of the demand, and the only apparent changes are a slight advance in the rates of interest and a greater degree of discrimination on the part of lenders. Railroad Shares and Bonds are generally neglected, the unfavorable character of the traffic returns, and the continuance of the competition between the leading lines counteracting, for the moment, the encouraging prospects for the crops in the Northern and Western States, which, if realized, will probably lead to largely increased earnings. There is also a very limited demand for investment stocks. Considerable amounts of securities have been returned from Europe, which, in the present state of the market, are difficult of sale except at a concession in prices. In State Stocks there has been a moderate business. As compared with our last quotations the most important changes are an advance of 1 ℔ cent. in Californias, and a decline of 1 ℔ cent. in Louisianas, the market closing generally heavy. United States loans are also rather heavy, 6s, 1862, having been sold at 100½, 5s, 1865, at 102, and 1874 coupon bonds at 104@103¾@104, and inscribed certificates at 105. Railroad Bonds are very dull. The sales during the fortnight have been small, and prices are generally lower. In Erie Mortgage Bonds there is a decline of 4 to 6 ℔ cent. in consequence of the indefinite postponement of the payment of the coupons due 1st April, and 1st inst., on the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Bonds. First Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 85; Second Mortgage, at 71½@71¼, Third Mortgage, at 60@58, and Fourth Mortgage, at 42¾@36; in the Unsecured Bonds there have been no transactions, except a small sale of 1875's, at 21. Of New-York Central 6's there have been sales at 90@89¾, and of 7's, 1864, at 101½@102. Michigan Central Sinking Fund, at 89@88½; Hudson River, First Mortgage, at 105@104; Second Mortgage, at 96¾@96¼, and Third Mortgage, at 71½@72; Harlem, First Mortgage, at 89½@89, and Third Mortgage, at 75; Northern Indiana, First Mortgage, at 80, and Michigan Southern, Second Mortgage, at 56@55; Toledo, Wabash and Western, First Mortgage, at 70@70½, and Second Mortgage, at 40½; Terre Haute and Alton, First Mortgage, at 70, and Second Mortgage, at 42½; Galena and Chicago, First Mortgage, at 91, and Second Mortgage at 81¼@82; New-Jersey Central, First Mortgage, at 100, and Second Mortgage at 98; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, First Mortgage, at 86½. Illinois Central Bonds are firm. Constructions have sold a 79@80, and Freelands at 92@95, an advance in latter of 3 ℔ cent. upon our last quotations. In Railroad shares the principal changes are a decline of 2 ℔ cent. in Erie; 8½ in Reading; 2 in Cleveland and Toledo; 3¼ in Chicago and Rock Island, and 2 in Michigan Southern Guaranteed; and an advance of ¼ in New-York Central; ¼ in Galena and Chicago; 2¼ in Illinois Central, and 1 in Panama. The business of the fortnight has been very small.

An error occurred in the statement of the Weekly Averages of the New-York City Banks, published this morning, in crediting the People's Bank with only $27,364 in Specie, instead of $127,364, the latter being the correct amount.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 31.

The following are the footings from the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,021,700
Loans and Discounts	57,430,700
Specie	6,038,400
Amount due from other Banks	7,553,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,090,700
Deposits	20,714,000
Circulation	7,009,800

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 7.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90½; Reading Railroad, 18⅞@19; Morris Canal, 52¾; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 6,490 bbls. Flour, 180 bbls. Corn Meal, 340 bushels Wheat, 11,456 bushels Oats, 683 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged prices; sales have been confined to 150 bags Laguayra at 11⅞c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11c.@11⅜c.; 80 bags Gonaives and 600 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms; with 150 bags St. Domingo, part at $9 68⅞ ℔ 100 lbs. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, in their circular, in reporting a firm market for Rio, give the sales of the week, as comprising 3,600 bags, ℔ *Earnest*, (before reported by us) on private terms and 2,350 bags, ℔ *Jessie*, taken on speculation, at 10¼c. ℔ lb., usual credit. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 101,738 pkgs., including 45,372 mats and 3,476 bags Java, 36,662 bags Rio and Santos, 8,514 bags Maracaibo, 4,472 bags Ceylon, 1,190 bags Costa Rica, 800 bags St. Domingo, 450 bags Laguayra, 450 bags Bahia, and 352 bags Jamaica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 14½c.@16c., 6 months' credit; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Costa Rica, 13c.@14c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Rio, 10c.@12c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11½c.; Bahai, 10¼c.@10½c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo, 9½c.@9¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at firmer prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bales, including Upland at 10⅞c.; do. New-Orleans at 11⅛c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been quite moderate; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable changes to-day for the principal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, mainly for such lots as the regular trade immediately require. Prices are generally unaltered, though for some really desirable lots especially of fresh ground State and Ohio, some buyers have given rather better rates. Sales have been reported of 7,800 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$5 00@ 6 20
Standard Superfine State	6 40@ 6 65
Extra State	6 90@ 7 15
Standard Superfine Western	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 00@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40@ 8 25
Fancy Genesee	7 20@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 75@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 85@10 50

Southern Flour is in moderate request at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,460 bbls., in lots, at $7 40@$7 75 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,746 boxes Messina and Palermo Oranges at $1 65@$4; and 1,325 boxes Lemons at $2 10@$3 20 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, the firmness with which desirable lots are held having the effect of checking the demand; prices are, for the most part, nominal: sales have been reported of only 7,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western on terms not ascertained; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 70; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 20; choice white Kentucky at $2; and white Southern at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Corn is dull, though not quotably lower; sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels, in lots, at 93c.@95c. for good to very choice yellow Southern; 92c.@93c. for fair to good white Southern; 90c.@93c. for poor to good yellow Jersey and Northern; and 88c. for fair mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted steady at 97c.@$1, chiefly within the range, ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal, at 62½c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet at drooping prices; Canada, 55½c.@56½c.; Western, 55c.@56c.; State, 52c.@54c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@52c.; Southern, 47c.@51c., ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request at $16 90@$17 12 for Mess, and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand at languid rates. Sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues depressed and declining. Sales 340 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 16c.@20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is in moderate demand, mainly at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 1,787 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6c.; with 150 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; and, by auction, 75 hhds. do. at 5½c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales since Friday have been confined to 72 hhds. Kentucky at 8c½.@9c.; 87 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@18c.; and 110 bales Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 800 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ℔ lb., with 400 bbls. Tar, and 100 bbls. Spirits, on private terms. For London, 40,000 Staves, on private terms. For Rotterdam, a bark with light Pipe Staves, on private terms. For Matanzas and back, a brig, (250 tons,) on private terms.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, June 7, 6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Market opened firm, with an active, willing, and speculative demand, but closed a shade easier, with less inquiry; sales in the morning, 35,000 bushels at $1 69½@$1 70 for white Indiana and Michigan, including 12,700 bushels Milwaukee club on private terms, but market may be quoted at about $1 25. CORN quiet. OATS inactive, nominally at 50c. for Canadian. Canal freights quiet and unchanged. Lake imports, 650 bbls. Flour, 6,100 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn. No Flour or Grain shipped by canal.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR opened moderately active, but closed dull and drooping; sales of the day 1,500 bbls., at $6@$6 50 for State from Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 75 for extra Wisconsin; $6 87½@$7 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$7 75 for double extra. WHEAT, market more animated, but still heavy; sales 8,400 bushels at $1 60 for white Illinois; and red Ohio bagged $1 62½; white do. $1 64. CORN market 2c. higher; closed heavy; sales 12,000 bushels Illinois River at 78c. OATS steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 51½c. BARLEY dull. RYE firm at $1; sales 3,500 bushels State. WHISKY easier; sales 150 bbls., at 26c. CANAL FREIGHTS—9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 7.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,500 bales at 10⅞c.@11c. for middling. The sales of the last three days add up 15,500 bales, and the receipts 1,200 bales against 4,600 for the same time last year. Stock, 99,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday June 7.

FLOUR dull, and held at $7 for Howard-street and Ohio. City Mills brand has declined 25c. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN active; White, 84c.@86c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON, 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9½c.@9¾c. for Sides. MESS PORK nominally, $17 25. WHISKY dull, Ohio held at 29c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 7.

BREADSTUFFS firm and active. FLOUR selling at $7@$8 50 WHEAT steady; White, $1 75@$1 85; Red, $1 64@$1 68. CORN firm; Yellow, 90c. WHISKY unchanged.

MOBILE, Monday, June 6.

COTTON opened to-day with a better feeling, and an improvement in the finer qualities; sales 2,000 bales. Middling, 10⅝c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Hungarian	June 11	Quebec	Liverpool
New-York	June 11	New-York	Southa'n.
Hammonia	June 15	New-York	Southa'n.
America	June 15	Boston	Liverpool
City of Washing'n	June 18	New-York	Cork.
Indian	June 18	Quebec	Liverpool
Ariel	June 18	New-York	Southa'n
FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	May 21	Glasgow	Quebec.
Ariel	May 25	Southampt'n.	New-York
Africa	May 28	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 28	Galway	New-York
Fulton	June 1	Southamp'n.	New-York
Bohemian	June 1	Liverpool	Quebec.
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Northern Light	June 10	New-York	Aspinwall
Coatzacoalcos	June 12	New-Orleans.	Minatitlan
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	June 13	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	June 19	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—The Hon. Washington Poe and lady, T. H. Leggett and lady, J. E. Thompson, lady, 2 infants and 2 servants, Miss Kate Thompson, Miss Lina Thompson, S. Feuchtwanger, lady and 2 children, A. Low, Washington Poe, Jr., Dr. A. Ocurler, lady, 2 infants and servant, N. Chapman, lady, child and servant, Capt. S. H. Jefford, lady and infant, Dr. John Harlow and lady, N. Bray and lady, V. Mason, lady and child, Mrs. Titus, infant and servant, Mrs. Van Herpell, Mrs. G. O. Wilkins, Miss Annie Wilkins, G. Wilkins, Miss Alice Gray, Mrs. Billings and child, Miss Billings, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. E. R. Fease and child, H. M. Fleming, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Rothchilds, Mrs. C. P. Hayden Miss Mary Price, Miss Ruggles, Miss Keyes, Mrs. Ira Peck, Mrs. A. W. Wright, Miss Metcalf, Mrs. D. D. Brown, Mrs R. F. Muirhard, Miss De Graw, Mrs. Hill, Miss A. Galernean, Mrs. Mary Rose, Miss S. B. Peck, Mrs Sophia Howard, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Vanandon and child, Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Small and child, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. M Cogburn, Miss Cornish Miss Virgin, Mrs. L. Napier, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Delemere, W. J. Stillman, Mrs. Lewis, M. Myers, James Morris, E. S. Thompson, J. W. Lathrop, Jr., C. J. Bartlett, Charles E. Dewitt, E. R. Scheinder, S. H. Hartshorn, Wm Koch, E. L. Greerard, T. Farley, J. V. C. Outcalt, M. Murphy, Chas. Phillips, J. W. Butler, J. C. Hopkins, J. Crocker, Z. C. Cole, A. Fullerton, B. Napier, W. S. Martin, W. T. Rockwood, Geo. Napier, H. Napier, Ira Peck, Major E. Hopkins, Joe. Stern, L. D. Carpenter, H. H. Nowlan, W. Allen, John Patterson, R. Post, A. R. Gordon, A. Prakle, J. Brand, J. Robinson and son, E. T. Billings, H. S. Duval, N. C. Butler, J. T. Reese, M. Genessey, M. Halfman, F. J. Clemens, E. Slomowski, P. McLaughlin, H. P. Grant, D. Hielbron, Wm. Small, Jr., R. H. Kelly, S. H. Miller, D. W. Miller, Chas. White, J. Jaretski, Jas. Mulcholey, N. B. Rabitte, J. T. Noyes, J. E. Peckham, E. T. Morton, Chas. Lawson, and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mrs. Armstrong, Miss M. Mylahan, Miss Jane Humphreys, Bishop Boone, lady and child, Miss Ellison, E. P. Bassett, H. D. Burket, J. Freukle, E. Hunt, H. W. Ripley, G. A. Wadley, Miss M. P. Matthews, Miss Josie Smith, A. Carter, A. S. Gibbs, Miss Julia A. Keen, Miss Byra, R. Hotchkiss, Bridget and Anne McDonald, Mrs. Barkett, C. Dening H. Dening and lady, H. Baldwin, E. Heaton, J. J. Bisbee, Mrs. A. A. Wilcox, Misses P. B. and C. A. Wilcox, Julius Ponlain, lady and 2 children, Miss C. W. Hall, Mrs. L. Wilcox, Mrs. W. J. Magill and two children, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Mollie Bolles, Misses Liza and Ella Speed, Miss Abbey Wells, Miss Emma Andrews, H. Dussey, John Delano, Miss Swartze and nephew, Miss R. G. Baird, Mrs. C. Bart, Major H. Leonard, U. S. A., W. A. Griffen, A. Peskey, J. H. Howland, Mr. Howland and lady, Mrs. Lawrence and four children, Miss Pint, Miss Maynard, James Ogle, Dr. Rewes, Mrs. M. C. Standish, Miss Bisbee, Miss Ella Morton, Miss F. Ruberstein, R. T. Estes, J. W. Gilbert, J. C. and L. M. Ross, Smith Bryan, O. J. Murray, Jos. A. Huschins, lady and child; F. Dipper, C. Fueneker, Captain Geo. L. Trescot, Capt. R. H. Tittle, J. L. Ryan. 38 in steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—P. G. Nebhut and Lady, D. Mott, Eli Conklin, Miss Eliza Hall, Miss Kimpwell, Geo. Masterson, Jas. McKipock, Joseph McKee, Ulysses K. Parnalle, Archibald Miller, Mrs. A. Miller, Miss Bessie Miller, Charles Miller, Stewart Falson, Ezekiel Farnham, William Nebhut, Miss Sarah Nebhut, John Hopkins, George Grookin, E. Wendler, M. H. Dillingham, C. H. Warner, J. Vomsandt, Edward S. Cartwright; George V. Goddard, Looris Buckingham, lady, child, and servant, Miss Booth and 2 servants, Geo. Wilkins, Francis Starbird, Samuel C. Martin, P. Comstock, James Turner, lady and child, Carlos Van Ness, William Ringsley, O. Bullock, M. Fitzgerald, C. I. Van Pelt, Ezra Bullard, and 5 steerage, L. I. C. Kemp.

In schr. Rainbow, from Matanzas—J. T. Fitzgerald, J. Lee, A. Wilkie, J. Cunningham, C. Wright, J. T. Howell, W. A. Whieden, E. Elford, S. H. Ensign, G. H. Thompson.

In brig Belle, from Pernambuco—Wm. E. Talbot, of Hamilton, Bermuda.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 28	Sun sets	7 28	Moon sets	0 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 15	Gov. Island	2 04	Hell Gate	3 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Granada, Maury, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Guatemala, Dow, Panama, Panama Railroad Company.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships H. Suther, Nichols, Rimouski, Can., Walsh, Carver & Chase; Resolute, Sheriff, Shanghae, Moorewood & Co.; Princeton, Bell, St. John, N. B., Wm. T. Frost; E. Forrest, Crocker, Shanghae, A. Ladd & Co.; Almira, (Br.,) Vaughn, Miramachi, Thos. Wallace; Constitution, Thompson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Guiding Star, Kelly, Miramachi, Thos. James; S. D. Ryerson, Crosby, St. Stephen's, N. P., Thos. James; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; E. Young, Durkee, Quebec, Edmiston Bros.; E. Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn; St. George, (Br.,) Smith, Quebec, Barclay & Livingston.

Brigs Capella, Head, St. John, P. R., J. V. Onativia & Co.; Jaffa, Putnam, Maitland, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Sparkling Sea, Wiswall, Philadelphia, Ingalls & Carman; R. & J. Samson, Benlegeat, Gaudaloupe, Dubouce & Bakner; Ann, Alexander, Monrovia and market, Yates & Porterfield; H. Hallock, Barton, Para and market, Burdet & Noble; G. Meredith, Erskine, Elizabethport.

Schooners Marine, Merrihew, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Eleanor, Homer, Port Jefferson, Read & Nash; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Selena Helen, Ketty, Boston, J. W. McKee; Belle, Mills, Windsor, C. A. De Wolf; Transit, Douglas, New-London, Van Brunt & Slaght; Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, ——; J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, Dollner & Potter.

Sloop L. Fenwick, Post, New-Haven, H. S. Rockets.

Arrived.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Saturday, June 4, 10 miles N. of Tybee, passed ship Connecticut, (as before reported ashore on St. Helena,) in tow of two steamers bound in over the bar. Tuesday, 5 A. M., off Capes of Delaware, passed steamship Moses Taylor.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Saturday, 4th inst., off Cape Romaine, exchanged signals with steamship Marion, for Charleston. Monday, 6th inst. at 12½ A. M., off Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Nashville, for Charleston; at 2½ A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Florida, for Savannah; at 4 A. M., passed ship Montgomery, bound S.; at 7½ A. M., passed steamship Huntsville, bound N.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Saturday, 4th inst., 10 miles N. from Savannah bar, spoke ship Connecticut in tow of two steam tugs, bound to Savannah, (previously ashore on the Hunting Islands.) Sunday, 1 P. M., passed steamships Alabama and Isabel. Sunday, 10 P. M., 10 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia. Same day, 10½ P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville. Monday, 12¾ A. M., signalized steamship Florida. Same day, 2¼ A. M., signalized steamship Montgomery.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool May 8, with mdse. and 326 passengers, (all well,) to Williams & Guion. May 14, at midnight, experienced a very heavy gale from N. W., during which Thos. Greely, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. Took a pilot on the 3d on George's Banks from boat Edwin Forrest.

Ship Island Queen, (of Camden, N. J.,) Ray, Havana 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has had head winds and calms the entire passage; was becalmed 5 ds. south of Hatteras.

Ship Champion, (of Bath,) Nichols, Havana 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Moller & Riera. Sld. in co. with ship Ben Bolt, for New-York.

Bark Brunette, Pinkham, Trinidad, Cuba, May 13, with sugar and molasses to J. W. Elwell & Co. Sld. in co. with brig J. C. Gilmore, Eldridge, for Boston. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage. Took a pilot on 4th inst., 70 miles from New-York.

Brig Melvin, (of Boston,) Howes, Turk's Island 19 ds., with salt to Bassett & Bacon.

Brig Sarah M. Newhall, (Br.,) Payson, Malaga 50 ds., via Gibraltar 42 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Thos. James. Sld. in co. from Gibraltar with Nor. brig Coln. Prince, for New-York; schr. N. & H. Gould, for do.

Brig Atlas, (Fr.,) Gemmiere, Rochelle 49 ds., with brandy to order.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 6 ds., with onions and potatoes to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Belle, (Br.,) Brooks, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to Napier, Rankin & Co.

Brig Wm. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Nash, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Hamilton, Bermuda, May 31, with onions and potatoes to master. Sld. in co. with brig Penguin, for New-York.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Robinson, Matanzas 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, (3 masts,) Jenks, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Matagorda 22 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Richmond 4 ds., with wood to master.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Warren, R. I., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Argus Eye, (of Philadelphia,) Sharp, New-Orleans 27 ds., with flour to master. Had calm weather most of the passage.

Schr. Grandilla, (of Boston,) Baker, Havana 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. M. Maciss.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Brightman, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Lighton.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lizzie Hall, Lake, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Salem.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Wiggins, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Gillman D. King, Wooster, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Calais.

Schr. J. P. Burroughs, Mumford, Maryland 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Rainbow, (of Harwich,) Chase, Matanzas 13 ds., with fruit to C. Ackerly.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Richardson, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

SAILED—Steamship Granada, for Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day from S. to S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 7, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight; one bark coming down the Bay bound out. Steamship Granada cleared the Bar at 4:20, bound out. Wind S. S. W., fresh; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, June 7, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind S., fresh; weather clear.

BOSTON, June 7—Arr. ship Ben Lomond, (Br.,) Williams, Glasgow; barks Cario, Nickerson, Truxillo; Turk, Harding, Messina; brig M. and J. C. Gilmore, Eldridge, Trinidad; schrs. John Bell, Sheer, Cardenas; Dazzle, Atwood, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 7—Arr. ships Sewall, from Boston; Houghton, from Cardiff; barks Transit, from Cardiff, David Kimball, from Boston; Brilliant, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, June 7—Ship Augusta, from Bremen, spoke May 9, lat. 35 49, lon. 28 33, the 3-masted schr. Neptune, of France, from Martinique for Marseilles, 115 ds. out, and furnished her with provisions. Schr. Amazon, from St. Johns, P. R., May 18, reports left schr. Naiad Queen, for New-York, via Bermuda, same day.

Miscellaneous.

RICHMOND, June 6.—The steamship Jamestown, from New-York, arrived at Norfolk at ¾ o'clock—time 22 hours and 40 minutes.—(By telegraph to Ludlam & Heineken.)

Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Boggs—bark, from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, out 13 ds. May 29, lat. 30 18, lon. 80.

Petrel—fishing schr., of Beverly, with 2,000 fish, May 28, lat. 45, lon. 57 30.

Wm. M. Rice—brig, from Galveston for Boston, no date, lat 33 55, lon. 76 04.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, May 8, barks Union, for Philadelphia in 6 ds.; whaling bark Orilla, condemned and sold.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, May 31, whaling bark Sarah, of Mattapoisett, Rounsevell, from South Atlantic for Western Islands, 8 months out, with 70 bbls. sperm oil.

At Turk's Island, May 16, brig Gem, for New-York next day.

SPORTING.

ECLIPSE COURSE.
UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, June 9.
GREAT THREE-MILE DAY.
To start at — o'clock.

Purse of $1,000, three-mile heats, three subscribers, viz: *Tar River*, (winner of the great four-mile race,) *Bill Cheatham*, (winner of the Jockey Club Handicap,) and *Glencona*. The Eclipse Sweepstakes, five entries, and the Beaten Handicap, for horses beaten during the meeting, 14 entries, viz: *Slasher*, 118 lbs.; *Don Juan*, 118 lbs.; *R. J. Walker*, 112 lbs.; *Daphne*, 95 lbs.; *Throgsneck*, 93 lbs.; *Eaglis* 91 lbs.; *Exchequer*, 90 lbs.; *Fleeting Moments*, 72 lbs.; *Trojaness*, 72 lbs.; *Prince*, 12 lbs.; *Glencona*, 87 lbs.; *Prophet*, 87 lbs.; *Lochiel*, 80 lbs.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, a postponement will be known by the ABSENCE OF FLAGS from the New-York, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas Hotels and Astor House, and notice will be sent to all the ferries by 9 o'clock A. M.

C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

ECLIPSE COURSE.
GREAT TROTTING SWEEPSTAKES.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH—HALF FORFEIT, with $750 added by the Association. Two mile heats, in harness.

W. Peabody names br. g. *Mountain Boy*.
Hiram Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American*.
J. McMann names s. g. *Prince*.

The above sweepstakes will be trotted at this Course on Wednesday, June 15

Good day and good track.

C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

ECLIPSE COURSE.
GREAT MATCH FOR $5,000.
THREE MILE HEATS TO WAGONS.

J. McMann names b. m.
FLORA TEMPLE.
J. L. Eoff names b. m. PRINCESS,
(From California.)

This great match will be trotted at the above course on
THURSDAY, June 16.
Good day and good track.

C. DICKINSON, Secretary.

A $1,200 PURSE.—FASHION COURSE—TROTTING.—Four entries, viz.: Geo. M. Patchen, Brown Dick, Lady Woodruff and Miller's Damsel. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness—$200 to go to the second best. To come off over the above Course on THURSDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Flushing Railroad cars will leave Hunter's Point for the Course at 1½ P. M., on the arrival of the steamer *Mattano*, which leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock; also, an extra train will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. The 34th-st. Ferry will connect with all the trains. Extra trains, in addition to the regular, will return all the passengers to the City. Club Stand reserved for the ladies. D. C. GRINNELL, T. P. A.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 10th-av., corner 59th-st.